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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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25 July 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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OPA FIRST SECRETARY IN ZAIRE PROVINCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Upon the conclusion of the period of the visit paid to Zaire Province from 12 to 18 June, the delegation from the OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] National Secretariat, headed by its first secretary, Goncalves Manuel Muandumba, has now returned to Luanda.

During his stay in Zaire Province, the national first secretary of OPA carried out a vast program of activities, including, among others: visits to the schools on the first educational level at the Regular Base, where he observed the degree of organization in the aforementioned schools and held meetings with the OPA provincial entities, the party youth, the party and the Education Ministry, where he was also informed of the efforts that have been undertaken in the province to raise the organizational level of the schools, and consequently, heighten the work for the patriotic education of children.

During his stay in Zaire Province, Comrade Goncalves Manuel Muandumba also visited centers of cultural, economic and social interest, namely, the Congo Kingdom Museum, the bases for oil extraction located in the municipality of Soyo and the M'Banza Congo and Soyo central hospitals.

Moreover, the OPA national first secretary was received by Comrade Kumbi Diezabo, member of the party's Central Committee, coordinator of the Provincial Committee and provincial commissar, who expressed his views regarding certain inadequacies noted in the effort for the patriotic education of children and the efforts that the party has been undertaking in the province for its self-improvement.

2909

CSO: 3442/415

PROVINCIAL COMMISSAR VISITS XA-MUTEBA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] On Sunday, the Chairman of the Council of the Ninth Politicomilitary Region, Col Ludy Kissassunda, traveled to the municipality of Xa-Muteba, in North Lunda Province, for the purpose of becoming informed on the politico-military situation that prevails in that municipality.

During his stay in Xa-Muteba, Ludy Kissassunda met with officials of the party and the local government, with whom he discussed matters associated with the socioeconomic and military activity in the area, recommending an interconnection with the population to liquidate the enemy in the pay of the imperialists.

The chairman of the Ninth Military Region Council was, in turn, informed of the difficulties that the municipality is undergoing, specifically, the lack of goods of prime necessity.

At the conclusion of the visit, Kissassunda denounced, at a popular rally, the destabilizing action of the puppet gangs who are massacring defenseless people and destroying economic targets.

2909

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SYNOPSIS OF DOS SANTOS' VISIT TO SOUTH

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 84 p 11

[Text] In a retrospective article, we are describing the trip paid by the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, and commander-in-chief of the FAPLA, Comrade Jose Eudardo dos Santos, from 12 to 15 June, to the southern part of the country.

In Huila Province

In fact, last Tuesday, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos went to Lubango, the first phase of a working visit to Huila, Cunene and Namibe Provinces.

Upon his arrival at Lubango airport, the nation's top-ranking leader was greeted by the coordinator of the party's Provincial Committee and provincial commissar of Huila, Comrade Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga, and by other members of the party and the government of Huila Province.

While he was still at Lubango airport, an enthusiastic reception was accorded Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the delegation accompanying him, by hundreds of people carrying flags and signs, while singing revolutionary songs, expressing their joy and appreciation for the visit of the nation's supreme leader.

When the official ceremonies at the airport had ended, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos traveled in a procession of cars to the headquarters of the party's Provincial Committee. On this site, the head of the Angolan state visited an exhibit of industrial and agricultural items produced locally and displayed in the reception room.

Also at the party headquarters, the presidential delegation met with the party and state officials of Huila Province, and analyzed the province's politico-military and socioeconomic situation.

The presidential delegation at the meeting consisted of the following, in addition to Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos: the minister of agricultural and provincial coordination, Comrade Evaristo Domingos Kimba; the chief of the FAPLA General Staff, Col Antonio dos Santos Franca, "N'Dalu"; and the ministers of planning and fishing, Lopo do Nascimento and Emilio Guerra, respectively.

The delegation from the party's Huila Provincial Committee was headed by its coordinator, Comrade Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga.

At the conclusion of the meeting with the Huila leaders, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met with the officials from Cunene Province.

During the meeting, a review was made of the progress made in the process of withdrawing troops of the racist South African Army from Cunene Province. Other questions, namely, political and socioeconomic ones, were also discussed at the meeting.

With this meeting the comrade president's intense activity last Tuesday ended.

Visit to the Cahama Units

On Wednesday, a day after the meeting with the party and government leaders of Cunene Province, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, and commander-in-chief of the FAPLA, traveled to the municipality of Cahama, in Cunene Province.

In that area, the presidential delegation had as its first activity a meeting with the FAPLA Second Brigade Command, a unit stationed in the area, to analyze the politicomilitary situation in the region.

On this occasion, the commander of the FAPLA Second Brigade in Cahama, Capt Zumbi, informed Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos regarding the heroic resistance by the troops of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola against the enemies of our revolution.

In Cahama, the courageous FAPLA soldiers have bravely resisted the attacks of the enemy aggressor. The troops of the racist South African Army attacked our positions in Cahama with aircraft, armored vehicles and other weaponry of the most sophisticated types, but the FAPLA resisted, forcing the South African racists to withdraw in flight.

During his visit, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held a dialog with the combatants, learning about their problems, both military and political, and social.

The visit by the highest-ranking leader of the party and republic to Cahama will go down in the annals of the history of the Angolan people's struggle against imperialism.

'Not a Step Backwards'

In Cahama, as in Mussende, Luau or any other place in the country, the FAPLA will manage to defend the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola with all their energy and forces. This determination on the part of the brave fighters in our Armed Forces became quite obvious during the entire visit by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the Cahama military units.

The commander-in-chief of the FAPLA observed first-hand not only the courage of the young privates, sergeants and officers of the FAPLA, but also our Armed Forces' progress in military techniques and skills.

Moreover, this determination to defend the fatherland threatened by imperialism was reaffirmed by the commander of the Second Brigade, Capt Zumbi, to the commander-in-chief, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. On this occasion, Capt Zumbi reasserted to the head of state that the slogan of the troops stationed in Cahama is "not a step backwards."

Addressing the troops from one of the military units, the commander-in-chief of the FAPLA conveyed the instructions on the need to defend the territorial integrity and to heighten the combative and operational capacity.

Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos remarked that, during this phase of the struggle, "there must be no neglect of the people's vigilance and the heightening of the combatants' politico-ideological level, so that the enemy will not find gaps nor inadequacies among the members of our Armed Forces."

Thus ended the visit by the comrade president to the trenches of the brave FAPLA combatants. On his return to Huila Province, the population of the municipality of Cahama greeted the presidential delegation enthusiastically and euphorically.

In every look, on every face and in every song, the support for the MPLA Labor Party, the government and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was evident.

Cahama is another obvious, unequivocal proof of the fact that the reactionaries, regardless of their origin, cannot conquer a determined people led by a vanguard party. And in Cahama, Kuvelai or other parts of the country, the enemies of the revolution will receive the firm, proper response from the FAPLA combatants and from the entire Angolan people, from Cabinda to Cunene.

The next day, Thursday, then in Huila, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos met again with the party and government leaders of the province.

At the opening of the activity, the Angola head of state made some remarks concerning the results of his visit to Huila, specifically on political, military and economic matters.

The Angolan head of state considered the present status of the province to be positive, although a great deal could be accomplished in the economic area once Huila Province is provided with good agricultural and industrial resources.

In view of this situation, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos instructed the local officials to redouble their efforts to make the enterprises profitable and to put an end to the deficit.

On this occasion, the nation's supreme leader said that if the instructions from superiors are implemented, some progress can be made over the short and medium terms.

In Namibe Province

At the conclusion of the meeting, at which the comrade president received some gifts from the workers of Huila Province, the presidential delegation left for Namibe Province, the final stop in the tour of the southern part of the country.

When the plane landed at Yuriy Gagarin Airport, in Namibe, the head of state was greeted by the provincial commissar, Comrade Faustino Muteka and other local leaders.

Like what had occurred in Huila, in Namibe also hundreds of people greeted the nation's top-ranking leader with songs and dances.

After the official ceremonies at the airport, the head of state went to the downtown area of the city, to meet with the local officials at the headquarters of the party's Provincial Committee.

During the meeting, the politico-military situation and other issues of an economic and social nature were analyzed.

After the meeting, the presidential delegation visited some production units established in the city of Namibe.

For example, the presidential party first visited the SONANGOL [National Angolan Fuel Company] facilities. The construction work on this enterprise began in December 1982, and is currently in the finishing phase, with the completion of the paving all that remains.

With a completely automated system, SONANGOL's gas section has a butane gas filling tank with a capacity of 1,000 cubic meters, which will to some extent resolve the supply for the population in the southern part of the country.

The SOMAR production unit, which is engaged in freezing and processing fish, was also visited by the president of the party and the republic. On this occasion, the management of the enterprise informed Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on some matters associated with production. For example, he was told that SOMAR had benefited from new equipment nearly 2 years ago. Some difficulties with transportation equipment and stainless plates for the manufacture of sheets were explained to the head of state.

ROREMINA, an ornamental stone enterprise, was also visited by the nation's supreme leader. This production unit is facing some problems that prevent the extraction of marble in amounts planned by its management.

On this occasion, the ROREMINA workers offered as gifts some material goods produced by the enterprise. Fulfilling its work program, the presidential

delegation visited two saltworks, one state-owned and the other private, as well. During the visit, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos observed the shutdown of the saltworks associated with the Ministry of Fisheries nearly 2 months ago, as a result of the floods which devastated the area.

At the Production Units in Tombua

On Friday, the final day of the presidential visit to Namibe Province, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos traveled in an automobile procession to the municipality of Tombua, which is nearly 11 kilometers from the city of Namibe.

In that municipality, the presidential delegation visited some production units and noted some difficulties with which the management and workers are still troubled. The comrade president visited a vanguard stockade containing sand which is strewn as far as the residential buildings.

In view of the danger involved in the situation, the Angola head of state gave exact instructions for preventing the spilling from the stockade.

The units visited by the presidential delegation were the 11 November, N'Cola Kiluanje, Patrice Lumumba and Atlantico. These enterprises, which are engaged in the preservation, drying and curing of fish, as well as fish processing, are in general beset with some problems that are preventing an increase in production and productivity. In order to solve the aforementioned problems, the ministers of planning and fisheries, Lopo do Nasimento and Emilio Guerra, respectively, were assigned by the head of state to back up these enterprises.

Upon the conclusion of the visit to the municipality of Tombua, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned to the city of Namibe, where he met again with the party and state leaders in the province, to discuss matters regarding the economic and social development of the province, and hence to surmount the difficulties encountered during the visits to the production centers.

Immediately after the meeting, the president of the party and the republic, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos officiated at a large popular rally at May Day Square, where he delivered an impromptu but important speech giving general instructions to the Angolan nation on the course to be pursued during this phase of the revolution.

The issues of defense and production were the topics most stressed by the nation's top-ranking leader during the popular rally.

With regard to the nation's economy, the comrade president said: "We have not yet solved many problems. Although it is true that many enterprises have started operating, the fact is that we are not yet making use of everything. And sometimes we wonder whether we should start building new things, only new things, or should make better use of what we have and what is not being used to good advantage."

The head of state went on to say: "It seems to me that we should first use what we have and what is not being used to good advantage; in other words, put the machines in full operation so that they will give a better performance." Hence, "We must expend more efforts to apply this instruction from our 1977 congress."

The final portion of the impromptu remarks by the comrade president was concentrated mainly on military issues. The nation's supreme leader once again denounced the atrocities of the racist South African regime committed against our people: The comrade president declared at one juncture: "The comrades know that our country has been attacked by South Africa since 1975. Units from the South African regular army have penetrated our territory several times since 1975. They massacred the people, destroyed their possessions, attacked our Armed Forces, sabotaged several economic establishments and occupied a large part of our Cunene Province."

The linkage policy upheld by the Pretoria government was once again rejected by the president of the party and the republic, who characterized it as South Africa's excuse for not applying Resolution 435/78 of the United Nations Security Council.

Commenting on the disengagement of the racist South African troops in Cunene Province, the head of state claimed that this was one of the demands of the Angolan Government when South Africa requested a discussion with the Angola Government on the establishment of peace.

The supreme leader of the party and the nation explained that the withdrawal of the South African troops from Cunene Province began on 1 March and was due to end on 30 March, which did not occur. Now they have gone down to the southern part of N'Giva. In other words, they are nearly 200 kilometers from the border. The comrade president continued, saying that some units have already been withdrawn, but there are still at least one or two South African Army battalions located in the southern part of N'Giva. The commander-in-chief of the FAPLA went on to explain that, on the other hand, the South Africans have not stopped arming UNITA, are continuing to train bandits and are now sending them to Moxico, crossing the border with Zambia, with Kwando Kubando, in an attempt to reach the diamond-producing province of Lunda, and to prevent the mining of diamonds."

However, the Angolan head of state stated in conclusion, our people are determined; and just as, in 1975, we defeated the puppets of UNITA and FNLA, and defeated the South Africans, this time neither South Africa nor its puppets will succeed, and the revolution will triumph.

The comrade president's working visit and his tour of the southern part of the country ended with the holding of a popular rally.

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AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATIONS TO BE SET UP IN HUILA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Lubango--During the next quarter, four agricultural development stations will be created in certain municipalities of Huila Province, namely, Matala, Kipungo, Humpata nad Lubango.

This disclosure was made by the provincial director of the DNACA [National Directorate for Agricultural Cooperativization], Augusto Sabala, in an interview granted to this newspaper's correspondent.

During the first phase, these agricultural development stations will operate as a focal point for support to peasant associations and agricultural cooperatives, their main goal being the timely distribution of agricultural materials to the peasants and the mass utilization of fertilizers and pesticides, as well as control of production.

The areas in which the stations are to be set up will benefit from agricultural mechanization, with a view toward achieving the harmonious agricultural development of each area; calling for the training of cadres at the Tchivinguiro Agricultural Complex and at the Huila Agricultural Mechanization Center, according to Augusto Sabalo.

When asked about the peasant associations and cooperatives, the provincial director of the DNACA revealed that there has been a decline of about 50 percent in comparison with 1980, with only 270 associations and 26 cooperatives, containing a total of nearly 35,000 members and cooperative affiliates.

That official explained this reduction by the low supply of items of prime necessity, industrial goods and agricultural materials, on the one hand, and the politicomilitary situation that prevails in certain of the province's most productive areas, on the other.

With regard to the supply of seed, he noted that this is also one of the greatest problems hampering the agricultural development of Huila Province.

As for the farms turned over to private entities, according to the recommendations of the Provincial People's Assembly, Augusto Sabalao claimed that there

has been no increase in production nor improvement in organization; a fact which prompted the creation of an investigating commission to monitor those farms.

To improve the agricultural production in Huila Province, that official expressed the view that supplying the peasants, and ensuring supplies of seed and agricultural materials, as well as organizing the marketing in the rural areas efficiently, would be a viable solution.

DNACA, which employs nearly 80 workers in Huila Province, has as its prime objective to offer incentives for social and economic development in the rural areas.

Growth of the Party in the Municipality of Kilengues

The second phase of the campaign for growth of the MPLA-Labor Party in the municipality of Kilengues is continuing, with the holding of assemblies to select exemplary workers in the priority agricultural enterprises and units.

This information was disclosed by the head of the local municipal committee's party growth section, in statements made to this newspaper's correspondent in Lubango.

Antonio Tyatumba said that last year awareness assemblies had been held to recruit new party members and to promote candidates to the status of militants in the MPLA-Labor Party; subsequently culminating in other selection assemblies. Nearly 112 exemplary workers were selected in all sectors of the municipality's activity.

That official admitted, on the other hand, that there are still some difficulties associated with the understanding of the instructional documents on the part of certain party rank and file organizations, which has sometimes led to the "anarchical" admission of certain individuals as party members. He added that this situation is due mainly to the low level of schooling among some of the cell coordinators.

He also stressed that these problems are being surmounted by the monitoring of these activities by members of the party's Municipal Committee.

The municipality of Kilengues currently has 10 cells, containing 187 members of the MPLA-Labor Party, 112 of whom were selected during the first phase of the party growth campaign of last year.

Milk Production

The milk production at the Matala Agricultural Complex does not meet the needs of the Cunene dairy products factory.

The number of milking cows at that agricultural complex produces only about 150 liters per day; which is insufficient in view of the fact that the

installed capacity of the dairy products factory is 15,000 liters a day for the production of cheese and butter.

The Matala Agricultural Complex, which currently employs nearly 230 workers, also has a tomato concentrate factory, which has been awaited for over 2 years owing to the obsolete state of its machinery, the investment for which, amounting to 23 million kwanzas according to plan, has been awaiting materialization for a long time.

As for the agricultural sector, its plan calls for nearly 2,195 hectares of various products, specifically, corn, rice, wheat, potatoes and garden produce.

With regard to poultry raising, the Matala Agricultural Complex currently has about 1,428 birds; and plans call for the completion of a structure with coops, the work on which is at a standstill because of the lack of construction materials; whereas the livestock sector has over 1,500 animals.

It should be pointed out that the Matala Agricultural Complex uses the water from the Cunene River, in a hydraulic channel measuring 45 kilometers, built in 1954, which currently needs suitable repairs.

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LUPRAL COMPANY PRODUCTION HAMPERED BY LACK OF RAW MATERIALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 19 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] LUPRAL, a company that produces fiber cement and metal items, is beset by problems involving lack of raw materials of both the imported and nationally made types, as in the case of cement.

This observation was made to ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] by the general director for fiber cement. The inadequate and irregular supply of cement, a product considered essential, is the major obstacle to the fulfillment of the production plans for the varied range of products such as plates, pipes and various cast products.

LUPRAL requires 20,000 tons of cement, 2,500 tons of asbestos and 250 tons of cellulose per year to make use of the installed capacity.

The engineer also noted that, last year the consumption of cement supplied by ENCIME-UEE of Lobito was about 6,000 tons; which he considered ridiculous, in view of the productive capacity of the company and the requirements of the domestic market.

The imported products are contingent on the respective permit and the various bank procedures which are sometimes quite slow. These factors have caused the supply cycle to become overly lengthy, not allowing the company to operate with ensured stocks, inasmuch as the interruptions are systematic.

With regard to the metallurgical sector, the general director remarked that, for an average annual production of 1,000 steel bars for the manufacture of shovels, the enterprise needs 200 tons of coke and 350 tons of pig iron for smelting.

For the manufacture of nails, various kinds of screws, iron chains and hexagonal nuts, the requirements for machined threading and special wires exceed 2,000 tons.

LUPRAL, the largest unit of its kind in the country, is a private company with Portuguese and Belgian capital, and is included in the overall emergency plan.

The diversity of its products is extremely important to the country's economic development, considering their applications in civil construction, agriculture, industry and ship construction.

In this connection, the general director stressed that the company's installed capacity will be able to meet the country's normal consumption of certain products, so long as difficulties are surmounted with regard to supplies of imported raw materials and an increase in the amount of cement.

As for the current status of the equipment's preservation, ANGOP learned that, at the present time, there are no major problems with the operation of the industrial equipment, despite the lack of specialized labor and shortages of spare parts and accessories.

LUPRAL will embark upon a phase of remodeling and construction, as engineer Farrajota told ANGOP, proposing this year to start an investment plan involving 70 million kwanzas to mobilize the system for preparing raw materials, the plate manufacturing machine and progress with the expansion of the iron-works, two sectors that will absorb major appropriations.

Last year, the item of personnel costs exceeded 100 million kwanzas. In its budget for 1984, a sales volume amounting to 328 million kwanzas is called for.

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CSO: 3442/415

BRIEFS

ZAIRE RIVER CHANNEL PROGRAM--The activity that was recorded, but not executed, called for in the Zaire River channel reconstruction program, was resumed at the ninth meeting of the Zairan-Angolan Commission, held from 13 to 17 June in Kinshasa, as ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] learned from the National Directorate of Merchant Marine and Ports. According to the same source, in the area of surveying, the two sides decided to expand the recovery of the Kissanga and Secra Ambaca lighthouses, as well as the Noite Seca beacon light. They also analyzed the methods for applying the new surveying system in Diogo Cao Bay in Soyo, the maintenance of signal markers and Angola's affiliation with the East and Central African Port Management Association. In the realm of hydrographic studies, the joint commission cited the need to increase the training of Angolan technicians equipped to provide for the diversion and change of the bay's bottom on time. As for the dredging, it is planned to maintain the status required since 22 March 1979 for the sand unloading operations in Angolan territorial waters. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jun 84 p 1] 2909

CSO: 3442/415

ACCRA HIGH COURT RULES IN FAVOR OF UGMRC

Accra GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 15 Jun 84 p 8

[Article by Awudu Ali]

[Text] An Accra High Court yesterday lifted the order restraining the United Ghana Muslims Representatives Council (UGMRC) from functioning.

Officials and agents of the council could now operate freely without hindrance.

This was the ruling of the court presided over by Mr Justice A.K.B. Ampiah, in the case in which Alhaji Issa Akuffo, member of the Ghana Muslims Representatives Council (GMRC) had sought a perpetual injunction to restrain the UGMRC from functioning.

Alhaji Akuffo had, in a motion, claimed that the formation of the UGMRC constituted an interference in the affairs of the GMRC.

He had also contended that the UGMRC was not known to the GMRC because the organization had no mandate to restructure the constitution of the GMRC.

An interim order restraining the UGMRC was granted by the court last April 19 pending the determination of the suit.

The court, in its ruling, held that there was overwhelming evidence to show that the GMRC was a party to the meetings which led to the formation of the UGMRC.

Stating that it would not accept the denial by the GMRC of the existence of the consultative committee which dealt with the restructuring exercise, the court cited the meeting held at the house of the late Alhaji Imoru Egala and pointed out that signatories to the meeting included the assistant general secretary of the GMRC and other members of Muslim organizations outside the GMRC.

This meeting, the court said, led to the appointment of the Professor Botchway Committee which drafted the new constitution for the council.

The work of the committee could, therefore, not be an interference with the constitution of the GMRC since representatives of the GMRC participated in its meetings, the court explained.

CSO: 3400/2032

MORE GOVERNMENT-VILLAGE INTERACTION CALLED FOR

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Going to the People"]

[Text]

WE reported in our last Wednesday's issue the policy of the Government of Upper Volta to shift the seat of government from town to town, in order to let the people be involved in the process of decision making.

Already, Captain Sankara and his top officials have moved to Koupe, 140 kilometres away from Ouagadougou, and according to the report, those who want to have discussions with government leaders will have to journey to the current site of government business, whether it is in the Presidential Palace in the capital or in a cottage under a tree.

This move to bring the top levels of government to the people will do a great deal to counteract the feeling of remoteness and lack of involvement often felt in the rural areas.

Cadres who travel down to Accra from remote corners of the country often complain that they seldom see Secretaries and other top officials, and even when they do, it is most often on fleeting visits to Regional capitals on formal occasions.

There are a few notable exceptions, who make it their business to move around and interact with the people, but on the whole, the general feeling is that some government leaders have a rather vague impression of the realities of the far-off rural areas, the remote "overseas" corners of the country, whilst many of the rural people have an equally vague impression of what really goes on in Accra.

That there is a real need for more interaction between the people and top levels of government was manifested by the decision taken by the Committee of Secretaries last year that every Secretary should spend a minimum of two consecutive days each month in a small community, in order to exchange ideas, listen to problems, explain policies and generally get down to the real grassroots.

The implementation of this decision was postponed because of lack of fuel, and since then, nothing more has been heard.

Has the scheme faded into oblivion?

The "Graphic" would like to suggest that, even if Ghana's Government does not go to the lengths which are being followed in Upper Volta, it would be worthwhile to revive and implement the programme already approved by the Secretaries.

The expenditure of fuel involved would be more than compensated for by the benefits of a closer interchange between those at the centre and those out in the villages, an interchange which can best take place on the people's own home ground.

Feelings of separation and isolation must not be allowed to grow.

TIMES CRITICIZED FOR REPORTAGE 'EMBARRASSING' TO GOVERNMENT

Accra GHANAIAAN TIMES in English 26 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Doing the Proper Thing"]

[Text] The 'Ghanaian Times' is happy and encouraged to know that a lot of people, especially those holding public office, are jittery and even angry, when it publishes news items and makes editorial comments on matters affecting their responsibilities insofar as the national interest is involved. Some of those who are unhappy about the news and comments we publish have been seen to be actually so frantic as to say unhelpful things about the competence of the Press and to speak illogically of the ethics of journalism.

We are encouraged by these things because it is our job to displease those who should not be pleased. A time will never come when our country could put angels into its public offices. So mistakes will continue to be made by the office holders and we will continue trying to contribute towards correcting mistakes--all for the good of the society.

The only thing which is giving us increasing concern is the inability of many Government officials in decision making positions to know what kind of relationship they should establish with the mass media, especially with the State-owned media. "State-owned" media is not the same thing as "State-controlled" media. The State-owned mass media were established to assist the Government to protect the public and national interests. And this is not an oath of secrecy to cover up the mistakes of the individuals holding government offices. So it is the responsibility of such officials to take the mass media heads into confidence when for reasons of the national interest certain things must be done in a manner that would normally draw public criticism.

Good Reasons

It serves no purpose for a government official to authorize, for good reasons, an unorthodox or even illegal method of carrying out a job, have it exposed and criticized in the newspapers, and then to be angry about the exposure for not being consulted. Take the case of the 22 trucks carrying goods across the border to Kumasi without the normal documents.

The 'Ghanaian Times' was condemned for publishing the news and commenting on it without first consulting the Ministry of Trade, Customs and Excise Department and so forth. The Ministry and the Department are not bulk haulage companies to be normally consulted on the carrying of goods. Moreover, the carrying of smuggled goods has been the daily problem in the country for which an uncountable number of trucks have been accosted and impounded by security men and PDCs. If another transport of uncustomed goods is intercepted, what is special about it? If those who authorized the illegal mode of bringing in the goods did not take the trouble to explain the issue to the Press beforehand who should do their work for them?

Right now we have a case of a Government directive not being implemented by the Ministry which was asked to implement it. We quietly approached the Ministry to know what is being done about the matter. But the reply we had was a note written on a dirty paper from the second top official of the Ministry querying the Editor as to how he got on to the directive, which the official said was a confidential directive--although the directive was copied to others after having been discussed at the Secretaries' meeting! If after such a rebuff we publish what we know of that directive because it affects Ghanaians' interests, would it be reasonable and fair for the official to accuse us of embarrassing the government and of not checking before publishing the story?

Some time ago, an Editor was condemned by a top government official for embarrassing the government by commenting on an unguarded statement made publicly by that official. The Editor replied by advising government officials that they were embarrassing themselves by learning through the mouths instead of learning through their heads.

All Ministries have Press Relations Officers. These officers should be properly used so that the mass media can help the Government to protect the public and national interest.

CSO: 3400/2032

FOREIGN CURRENCY PAYMENT IN HOTELS DISCUSSED

Accra GHANAIAIAN TIMES in English 21 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: Plugging the Loopholes"]

[Text] A law which compels privately-owned hotels to accept only convertible foreign currency in payment of hotel bills from foreigners comes into effect as from August 1. In all, about 413 privately-owned hotels have been authorized to operate under the new system.

The Ghana Tourist Board has worked out the modalities for the successful take off and implementation of the plan. With effect from July 1, all hotels which have not met the standards laid down by the GTB and therefore, not registered and licensed by the Board, will be closed down. The Board has also completed arrangements with the Bank of Ghana to enable hoteliers to open foreign exchange accounts with certain specified banks into which they will pay foreign currencies received from foreigners.

The decision by the Ghana Tourist Board is sensible for some obvious reasons: It has come to plug a loophole which had for years made it difficult for the State Hotels Corporation to enjoy the full benefits of the law which gave it the exclusive right to enjoy foreign currency from foreigners. In a situation where some of the privately-owned hotels are as good as the state hotels, and in some cases, better in terms of facilities, the temptation was there for most of the foreigners to drift to the private ones which accept cedis in settlement for their bills. This obviously denies the nation the needed foreign exchange.

We endorse this decision, also because it seeks to rake into state coffers foreign currencies which would have gone into private hands at the black market. It is an open secret that because of the black market rate of the convertible currencies, most of the foreign visitors assisted by some unpatriotic citizens, change their moneys at Cow Lane to meet their accomodation expenses at the privately-owned hotels.

Another advantage is that the new directive will, in no small way, help to raise the standard of the country's hotels, because the Ghana Tourist Board will insist on this from hotels it has registered and licensed to operate.

The hoteliers stand at a great chance of benefiting from the new system: Apart from the cedi equivalent of whatever foreign currency they would earn for the country, the Ghana Tourist Board will give each hotelier, as bonus, 20 percent of the cedi equivalent of the foreign currency that he will earn.

As things stand now the success or failure of the new deal depends on the sincerity and honesty of the hotelier. If it succeeds the Ghana Tourist Board would be in a better bargaining position to help hoteliers to acquire the foreign components of their inputs to function properly. Presently, there is a long list of items they need from abroad; the licences have been issued all right, but in the absence of the foreign exchange cover, they are mere papers. The message is that if they need to be helped the hoteliers should help themselves by not indulging in any acts which will defeat the noble aims of the exercise. The new system introduced by the Ghana Tourist Board poses a big challenge to the State Hotels Corporation, and we can assure them that if they do not work extra hard, the privately-owned hotels would eventually throw them out of business.

On paper, the new deal is a brilliant idea. But then, much will depend on how the Board can monitor the activities of the hoteliers to the benefit of the nation.

CSO: 3400/2032

WORKER DEMONSTRATION VIEWED AS 'HEALTHY SIGN'

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Solidarity Show"]

[Text]

LAST Wednesday, what our political reporter estimated to be about 5,000 workers from various establishments and workers groups in the Accra-Tema Metropolitan area organised a rally and demonstration in solidarity with the dismissed 259 workers of the Pioneer Food Cannery Limited at Tema.

The "GRAPHIC" has also received copies of solidarity messages from workers' organisations in various parts of the country to the PFC workers in general and the 259 dismissed workers in particular.

And so we return to the vexed question of the tussle between management and workers at the Food Cannery.

It is not our intention to go into who has or who has not a better case than the other. No. That is not our intention.

Workers are entitled to hold rallies and demonstrate on issues which affect them intensely. Indeed, one of the unfailing yard-

sticks of a truly free and democratic society is workers freedom to hold rallies and demonstrate through principal streets.

The workers did this, and it is a healthy sign, especially, as all indications show that it was peacefully and maturely done.

However, in making their point, management and workers involved in the dispute as well as the various government and labour officials handling the issue MUST keep one basic fact in their minds. There is a line they cannot cross. That line is called "NATIONAL INTERESTS." The line is also called "Peace and Stability."

Ghana, as those involved in the tussle know very well, is not made up of themselves alone. There are, for example, about eight million of us who are peasants, and who live in our rural areas with grave problems of water and electricity, to mention just two of them.

The tussle at Pioneer Food Cannery, no matter how genuine the claims of each side may be, should not grow to such proportions to adversely affect the lives of the other sectors of the society whose lot is no better, indeed may be worse, than urban workers and who are also equally engaged in a struggle of their own to free themselves from the tyranny of Accra-Tema, and Kumasi.

We owe a duty to the million of peasants to repay with interest, preferably calculated at compound rates, for their sacrifices over the years.

The "GRAPHIC" again calls on labour and government officials and management and workers of the Pioneer Cannery to stick to the issues, avoid personalities, or strong adjectives and expletives and to solve their problems without dislocating the rest of the body politic. They owe the rest of us a duty — a duty we trust is well-placed.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CHANGES IN TAX STRUCTURE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Jun 84 pp 1, 5

[Article by Wendy Asiama]

[Text] The Government has made changes in the tax structure with the aim of providing a more rational and equitable system of relief for tax payers.

In this regard, the omnibus ₵3,000.00 minimum exemption which was applicable to both single and married tax payers has been abolished.

In its place, a selective minimum exemption system which takes into account differences in family and social obligations that determine the tax paying capacity of each individual has been introduced.

Under the new structure, those individuals whose earnings fall within the fairly high income brackets are to pay tax at the top marginal rate of 60 percent.

A married man or woman who maintains a wife or husband and their household will now enjoy a personal relief or allowance of ₵5,000.00.

The relief which takes immediate effect takes cognisance of the fact that a married man has more financial responsibilities than a single person, Mr A.D. Kra, Commissioner for Income Tax stated in Accra yesterday.

Mr Kra indicated that among married couples, circumstances sometimes exist where the responsibility of maintaining their household financially rests solely on the wife.

The new relief structure, the Commissioner stated, has been so designed to offer greater compensation to those who shoulder heavier family financial responsibilities.

He said where a wife enjoys the ₵5,000.00 minimum exemption, her husband must, for purposes of determining his tax liability, be treated as a single man.

The Commissioner stated that since the unmarried men and women who have children to maintain also shoulder more financial responsibilities than the unmarried single person, they also qualify for the maximum ₦5,000.00 tax exemption, while all other unmarried single persons will also enjoy a tax relief of ₦3,600.00.

To further lighten the tax burden of the lowest paid worker, the government has decided to revive the existing relief for low income earners.

Any individual whose total income is not more than ₦12,000.00 per any year of assessment, he said, shall be allowed an additional relief of ₦2,000.00 instead of the ₦600.00 they previously enjoyed.

The move, Mr Kra stated, is aimed at removing the effects of distorting out of proportion the liabilities of those whose incomes must exceed the income bracked of ₦12,000 and ₦12,900.00.

CSO: 3400/2032

CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS VIEWED 'REALISTIC'

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jun 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Back to Work"]

[Text]

THE change in working hours which was announced last Friday is, we think, a realistic decision and shows the responsiveness of the PNDC government to practical issues.

Whilst some workers, either because they live within easy reach of land for farming or because they are fortunate to have large backyards, made good use of the early 3 O'clock closing time, it has to be admitted that the majority did not use the extra time off productively.

Not that this was necessarily their fault.

For workers in the cities, there were practical problems in making the best use of the time available. But many did not even make an effort.

At the same time, the two working hours lost each afternoon were in most cases not compensated for by increased productivity during the day.

So the overall result was a general loss of work, which at this time the nation can ill-afford.

We therefore welcome the return to the five o'clock closing time.

Those who made good use of the extra time off have by now cleared and planted their farms and backyards and their crops are well on the way to maturity, so they should have no real difficulty in keeping up their good work.

Those who did NOT make proper use of the early closing time, but who promptly filed out of their workplaces at three O'clock sharp (or even before) only to idle about on the taxpayers money, have now come to the end of their holiday.

When the government announced the shortening of working hours to enable workers to put in more time on the land, it was made clear that the change was open to review, depending upon the performance of the scheme.

The performance has been reviewed, and has been found wanting.

Ghanaians should be glad to have a government which is sufficiently objective to be able to alter decisions which do not work out effectively.

The "People's Daily Graphic" is of the opinion that this should not be the end of the matter.

Three O'clock has gone back to the old five O'clock.

But the new working schedule still begins at nine O'clock instead of the old eight O'clock or seven thirty.

It can be argued that the transport problems which face many workers make nine O'clock a more realistic starting-time. But these problems do not face ALL workers. We would therefore suggest that the government should consider bringing back an eight until five working day.

Better that offices and other workplaces should open at eight and that some workers may be unavoidably late, than that everybody should start at nine.

After all, our transport problems are not likely to be solved overnight, and in the meantime, there is work to be done. So let's get on with it.

BRIEFS

EIB REFINERY REHABILITATION LOAN--The Ghana Government has concluded an agreement with the European Investment Bank (EIB) for a loan of 7.6 million ECUS an equivalent of \$6.3 million to the Ghana-Italian Petroleum Company for the rehabilitation of the Tema Oil Refinery. Mr Jack Wilmot, Ghana's Ambassador to the European Economic Community (EEC) signed on behalf of the government in Brussels, Belgium, last week. The project essentially aims at rehabilitating and revamping the Tema Refinery by the provision of essential inputs such as spare parts, replacement of some equipment, provision of consultancy and management support services to improve the efficiency of the refinery. The terms of the loan agreement include two percent interest rate per year with a 10-year grace period and 10 years repayment period. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 27 Jun 84 p 8]

PLOT AGAINST TRIBUNAL UNCOVERED--A plot to attack officials of the Public Tribunal and other allied organs at Obuasi has been uncovered. The plot had been scheduled for Friday, June 29 during which a section of the workers of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC) and an unknown group of confusionists were to attack the premises of the Tribunal, residences and vehicles of its officials with dynamite and other lethal weapons. The chairman of the Board of Public Tribunals, Mr George Agyekum disclosed this at the Tribunal's sitting at Obuasi last week and warned that anyone caught in connection with a diabolical scheme would not be spared. He said the Tribunal was fully prepared to face its assailants with the support of honest and gallant men. Mr Agyekum said gold was a national property and thieves were not going to be allowed to loot them. He pointed out that miners were engaged to mine gold for the State and not to steal them. The Tribunal chairman noted that the planned violent demonstration by the miners, known to be sponsored by some peeved illegal gold dealers, cannot weaken the Tribunal in any way. Mr Agyekum said traps had been set for all involved and those who would be caught would face the rigours of the law. Following the institution of the "Operation Dragnet" at Obuasi recently, the Tribunal had been trying and sentencing a number of illegal gold dealers operating at Obuasi. This could explain why men of the Tribunal have been earmarked for assault.[By Patrick Fynn, Obuasi] [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Jun 84 p 1]

TUC PROTESTS ACC HARASSMENT--The Trades Union Congress (TUC) has registered its strongest protest to the Accra City Council (ACC) for the continued harassment of pedestrians and the indiscriminate removal of kiosks of petty traders in the city of Accra. The TUC pointed out that the current Accra face-lift is being undertaken by the Council at the great expense of residents, especially the common people who are made up of workers, market women, petty traders and travellers alike. A statement issued by the TUC therefore called on the Council to stop forthwith the harassment of pedestrians in any part of the city, stop the seizure of the wares of market women and petty traders or find alternative convenient places for them after they have been ejected. The statement said that it was in the light of this intolerable situation that the TUC registers its protest against the ACC and that the workers who are harassed and the petty traders whose goods are seized and kiosks destroyed constitute the mass of the people. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Jun 84 p 5]

EGYPTIAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION--Four Egyptian agricultural scientists flew into the country on Wednesday to provide technical assistance to the Cotton Development Board in its programme to increase cotton production. The leader of the team, Professor Basiouny Mohammed Sallouma, Deputy Director of the Cotton Research Institute of Egypt, told newsmen on arrival at the Kotoka International Airport that the team was made up of an agronomist, Mr Selim Abraham, Professor Samir Med Youssif, a cotton breeder and Professor Mohammed E. Elshall, a senior soil scientist. He said the team would discuss with the authorities in Ghana the problems facing the cotton industry and assist in finding solutions to them. The team is expected to confer with the Secretaries for Agriculture, Mr John Ndebugre and Industries, Science and Technology, Dr Charles Yaw Buadu, before visiting the cotton growing areas in the north of the country to make an on-the-spot study of the situation. The Counsellor of the Egyptian Embassy in Accra, Mr Aly Elwy who met the team at the airport, explained that the visit was in accordance with a Ghana-Egypt technical co-operation agreement signed last February in Accra. Mr Joseph Banafore, chief engineer of the Cotton Development Board, explained that cotton production had been hampered by many problems including lack of improved seeds and this had resulted in a drop in the production level from 800 pounds to about 200 pounds weight per hectare--GNA [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Jun 84 p 8]

MOVE AGAINST COCOA SMUGGLING--In future, the sale of goods to cocoa farmers under the Special Package for farmers would be based on the quantity of cocoa each farmer sells to the Cocoa Board. This has become necessary because of the high incidence of cocoa smuggling. Whereas some patriotic farmers sell their cocoa to the Cocoa Board, others choose to smuggle it out and yet they share goods equally with their counterparts under the Special Package deal. Mr Frank Gyamwodie, District Secretary for Hohoe, dropped this hint during the sale of essential items to farmers in the Akpafu area of the Hohoe/Nkonya cocoa district under the Special Package for farmers. The District Secretary reminded the farmers that it is only under the PNDC Government that goods are being sent to rural areas specifically for farmers thus giving meaning and fulfilment to the saying that the

PNDC is a farmers' Government. He therefore urged the farmers to do away with smuggling and reciprocate the good things that the PNDC Government is doing for the progress of the country. Mr K. Oteng Aning, Acting Volta Regional Manager of the Cocoa Board, explained that the aim of bringing the goods to farmers at their doorstep is to check smuggling and also to enable them to buy items at the controlled prices. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 15 Jun 84 p 8]

AKUAFO CHECK REPORTEDLY 'WORKS'--After two seasons of its operation, the Akuafo Cheque System has minimised the cheating and fraudulent deals by cocoa purchasing clerks in the sale of cocoa beans to the Ghana Cocoa Board in the past. This is because purchasing clerks no more handle cash to pay the cocoa farmers. Speaking to the 'Graphic' in Accra on Thursday, Captain V.K. Amenvedor, member of the National Cocoa Evacuation Committee (NECO), pointed out that "now it is the farmers who deal directly with the banks." The farmers, he said, are also saved from the risk of keeping their monies under their pillows, in the roofs and on their farms which are most of the time destroyed by bush-fires and also exposed to thuggery. Captain Amenvedor said farmers have the privilege to go and withdraw money as and when they need it "and this has to a large extent encouraged banking in the rural areas." [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Jun 84 p 8]

CSO: 3400/2031

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL EXPECTATIONS AFTER TOURE

Brussels LE SOIR in French 28, 29, 30 Jun 84

[Articles by LE SOIR correspondent Colette Braeckman]

[28 Jun 84 p 8]

[Text] Sergeant Abdulahi Camara walks slowly toward the entrance to Guinean Radio-Television. He can barely see, his approach is hesitant, and his brother is all but carrying this spent and skeletal body. The soldiers on sentry duty show him to a seat, then call up Fadely Mara, the anchorman on the show called "You Have the Floor," who asks him to wait just a moment while he finishes taping another story. Huddled on his wooden bench, Abdulahi wants to talk right now.

His voice is a wheeze, he coughs as if the words burn his mouth, and the soldiers standing around him turn off the radio. And yet they know the story he has to tell: hundreds like him have gone through almost identical experiences.

In post-Toure Guinea, though, they use speech to exorcise a terrifying past and Abdulahi Camara, who was not freed until 3 April of this year, the day the military took over, is not yet free of his nightmare. An obscure sergeant who worked as a clerk in the Camp Alpha office, he was summoned on 5 April 1982 to report to his commanding officer. Instead of his barracks, he wound up in a cell in Camp Boiro, where, without any explanation, he was held for 5 days without food or water. After that, he was called before Siaka Toure, the president's nephew, and ordered to testify against his superior officers who were accused of conspiracy. Everything was ready -- the deposition, the list of names -- all Abdulahi had to do was to sign. The sergeant, who had never heard anything about such matters, refused. He wound up in what everybody who has ever been there calls the camp's "technical office." There they tied his feet together with a length of field-telephone wire, hung him head-down from the ceiling, and cranked electric current through his body.

Because he screamed but would not confess, they wet his arms and legs, and the pain of the electric current became unbearable. After an interminable session, they again offered him the list of names of superiors he was to denounce. Again he refused to sign, so they threw him to the floor with such brutal force that, what with the electric current treatment, he would be partially paralyzed for life.

Over the weeks and months that followed, torture sessions alternated with spells on the "black diet" -- nothing at all.

I ate toads," says Abdulahi, whom the soldiers found half dead on 3 April in a cell at Camp Boiro, half blind and paralyzed like 250 other prisoners.

Abdulahi would finish his story that very evening on "You Have the Floor," the show with the biggest audience in Guinea. Every day since 3 April, Sekou Toure's former victims, the survivors of Camp Boiro turn up at Radio Guinea: their stories are taped and broadcast without editing or cutting. And every day at 1800 hours, every Guinean has an ear glued to the transistor radio, listening to recitals often broken by sobs, tales of midnight arrests, of electric torture, of hangings, of deprivation of food and water, of interrogations -- all directed by the president's nephew, Siaka Toure.

Ismael Toure, the president's half-brother, who was also his minister of Mines and the man Western businessmen preferred to talk with -- "such a distinguished man..." -- would sometimes drop in at Boiro after work and, according to those who were prisoners there, was not too proud to lend his strong arm to the torturer.

Radio Psychodrama

Listeners often call in during the broadcasts, after having learned from one or another of the survivors' stories of the horrible death of a relative they thought had simply disappeared or gone into exile. Mara, the young anchorman who since 3 April has produced and directed this "operation truth," a true national psychodrama, is overwhelmed by the numbers and the intensity of the testimony of those who crowd up to his microphones. "I had never known any other government than Sekou Toure's," he says: "I had studied in Cuba, and I believed in the revolution, in socialism. Even last year, when I would read the stories published by the exiles abroad, I refused to believe them, but now the truth has exploded into the open, and we know that we were all lied to."

Prisoners who were released from Boiro dared not speak of their suffering, on pain of winding up back in prison or of seeing members of their families arrested.

Further: after their liberation, the better-known of them were summoned before the president, and compelled to thank him for allowing them to live!

"After 7 years in the camp, my teeth all shattered from beatings, my eyes all but blind, riddled with worms, I was nothing more than a zombie when they liberated me," says Hayeck, a prosperous Lebanese merchant. "Just as I was, I was led before the president, who had the gall to ask me for news of my family (all of them were sure I was dead), to tell me that I had been the victim of an accident, and to wish me a speedy recovery," "The country still has need of you," Sekou Toure said to Costa Ndaye, one of Guinea's most brilliant film-makers, haled before him ravaged by 8 years in solitary confinement; "I forbid you to leave."

"Never until now," said Hayeck to his tearful and horrified family, "have I dared to say that after 8 days on the "total diet," I drank my own urine to keep from dying of thirst. Never have I told anyone about my fight with my cellmate Kodjo, because he had stolen a rat I wanted to eat. Never have I told about the electric shocks to my penis, the torture of my arms bound together at the elbows behind my back, of how your heart pounds and then stops, of the battles with bugs, with worms, with snakes..."

As for Costa, he warded off madness with what he calls "intellectual prophylaxis": "My cellmates and I used to give lectures by turns. I'd talk to them about making movies, and in exchange, for instance, an old Peul story-teller taught me more than 500 tales and proverbs which, when I was freed, I wrote down. That wise old man is dead now, but his treasure is safe."

The military who took over the government on 3 April have ripped away the curtain of silence that had shrouded Guinea. "Let the people savor their 100 days of total freedom," exclaimed Diarra Traore, now prime minister. "Let everyone forever rejoice in his voice, in his feet, in his hands! We have come out of the tunnel!"

The radio broadcasts these stories 24 hours a day. Dozens of survivors asks Fadely Mara to come and record their stories, and the daily HOROYA carries letters from readers saying: "No Guinean has been spared the indoctrination of a taste for thievery, for rape, for cheating, for corruption..." "All together we have have marched to the beat of Sekou Toure's drums and bugles... We have all whored..."

Boiro, Capital of Pain

A few meters from a superb mosque, the gift of Saudi Arabia, built by the Moroccans, and from the Donka hospital, dirty, dilapidated Camp Boiro has returned to its erstwhile torpor. There are no more pilgrimages to this capital of pain, and the National Guard has

taken over the premises again. Goats graze, chickens peck about, little children stroll undisturbed past the modest black-iron gate that used to conceal Sekou Toure's secret prison.

Everything here is at once simple and sinister: the filth-blackened concrete walls, the dark cells where -- depending on the case or the year -- prisoners languished in solitude or crammed in by the dozens. Strange smells still permeate the air -- sweat, rot, vermin -- floating up from the heaps of abandoned clothing and shoes, from the rat-ravaged pallets that were luxuries for a handful of prisoners. Nothing speaks here any more, except the walls. In letters of blood and excrement, hundreds of prisoners wrote of their sufferings.

The Lord and Saviour and Allah the Merciful are invoked side by side. "Solitude is bad for people," it says on the wall of cell 52, which held Diallo Teli, former secretary-general of the OAU, who died on the "black diet."

Further on, it says: "Suffering is man's lot, O God, spare me suffering now. I have never suffered so much, man is an apprentice, suffering is his master." And again: "Happiness is on the other side of the desert..."

Yousouf, who shows us the cells called "death's head," or the Tokyo and Harlem blocks, and above all the infamous "technical office," whose furnishings consist of a table, a field telephone, a noose suspended from the ceiling, and whose walls are spattered with reddish stains, still remembers the torture sessions. As a simple constable, he was forced to take notes of the depositions forced out of the prisoners, and bound to silence himself, on pain of death. How many vanished here, victims of torture, hunger, and disease, or of the firing-squad? "Sometimes," Hayeck remembers, "ten people would die in one night, sometimes they would come and take out dozens more and we would hear the sound of the firing-squad, never knowing when our turn might come." Behind the camp, the little wall against which the condemned faced the firing-squad is still there, and so is the ditch where they buried them...

Thousands of Guineans certainly died here or in other camps, especially at Kindia, or in the village purges, where nobody bothered to count. Certain it is, though, that every family has been touched by repression and exile. There are 6 million Guineans in the country and 12 million of them abroad.

Only now is this nation, bound and gagged for a quarter-century, trying to count its vanished loved ones, and to demand a reckoning.

Crimes and Punishment

Thus far, only a few dozen leaders, Sekou Toure, his family, his ministers, and two generals are in prison at Kindia, where

according to several witnesses, they are well treated and well fed. Patiently, the prison authorities question them, mainly to find out what has become of the millions that were embezzled and spirited out of the country, much of it to Morocco.

The military's "cleanup" has been confined to the summit of the pyramid and all the official cadres, even though they shared in the system's corruption, are still at their desks. When they took over, without firing a shot, the military immediately invoked respect for human rights, and the restoration of all freedoms. And even today they assert their determination to provide a fair and public trial for the prisoners. The people, though, who are at last awakening to the scope of the repression and corruption, are calling more and more insistently for punishment that fits the crimes. While the president, Col Lansana Conte, speaks in moderate and conciliatory terms, his prime minister, Diarra Traore, is doubtless closer to the people's will when he says, quoting the Koran: "He who taketh his neighbor's life shall have his life taken."

[29 June 84 p 8]

[Text] The streets of Conakry are pervaded by the cloying scent of the mango trees, by the sweet languor that heralds the rainy season. Since dawn, the women at the sidewalk stands have been hawking carefully peeled oranges, stubby, sweet-scented bananas and, over at the market, a thousand and one contraband products are piled up in glorious profusion. Where are the days when private trading was forbidden, when you had to stand in line in front of the dismal State stores? In a matter of days, all the revolutionary banners that used to flap over the streets of the neglected city have disappeared; the slogans have been scrubbed off the walls, the Guineans have packed up the white jackets that were de rigueur at Party meetings, and dug out their jeans or suits. The roadblocks that let the soldiers collect their personal tolls from the people have been abolished, and, at night, this city that once lived in fear and trembling is beginning to get back its taste for life.

Not much to look at, but equipped with powerful sound systems, new discos are springing up and, above all, in competition with the restaurants (too few and too expensive) so are the "maquis." These are private homes, where the lady of the house regales her paying guests with shish-kebab, sauteed snapper, and salads. You are free to go to the refrigerator and get yourself a beer or a cold lemonade, to make yourself at home in the easy chairs in the living-room, and, above all, you chat. The innate courtesy and friendliness of the Guineans has found its voice at last: people exchange news of parents, uncles, granddaughters; they make plans. Back then, confides the owner of one "maquis, "We wouldn't have dared let you in, let alone talk to you. We were afraid of members of our own families, of the neighbors -- everybody was vulnerable to a tip to the police, to an anonymous letter. As for speaking to foreigners... For that matter, there were hardly any foreigners..."

To grasp the significance of these accounts, these stories, these endless conversations that go on for hours, non-stop; to share this lightness in the air, this heady, speech-begotten euphoria that exalts the Guineans these days, we must perforce make a brief detour into the past. Because, after 26 years of absolute power, Sekou Toure is still omnipresent. Of course, everyone is sure he is indeed dead, once in a Cleveland hospital on 28 March following a heart attack, and again on 3 April when, with the funeral over and the guests barely out of town, the military seized power and abolished everything reminiscent of the "Party-State" -- the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG) -- of which every Guinean was, by law, a member as of the day of his birth.

In Thrall to a Travesty of Socialism

The tyrant, who was also the father of the country, is dead, but his shade haunts the land still, and it will take time to exorcize it. Sekou Toure's regime was not your ordinary, run-of-the-mill dictatorship: it was a far cry from the bloody madness of an Idi Amin Dada or from the bestial behavior of a Bokassa. A union man, a national leader from the very first, a contemporary of Lumumba, of Sihanouk, of Modkibo Koita of Mali, of N'Krumah of Ghana, Sekou Toure, the man who stood up and said "No!" to De Gaulle on 28 September 1958, universally admired by his people, was also a tribune endowed with real charisma and a remarkable organizer. In the course of his stays in Eastern Europe, especially in Prague, he learned the art of mobilizing the masses, of calling the tune. And in Guinea, nothing could escape the Party-State system: in every single village he set up Local Revolutionary Governments (PRLs) embracing the associations of youth, women, and farmers; the country was split up into 250 arrondissements, and 35 administrative regions. These Party structures were useful for mobilization, for politicization -- but also for unremitting control over every single soul.

Nor was that all: in the schools, in businesses, even in the army, parallel committees were set up -- production unit committees, military unit committees -- which replicated the official hierarchy and, in fact, kept an eye on it, not to mention informing against it. And for the civilian or military cadres, for the intellectuals, the merchants, and the bourgeoisie officially branded as such by the Party, there was the camp, there was torture, there was death. The fact is that the history of Guinea under Sekou Toure is the history of nationalism run amok, of socialism gutted of its meaning. It is the history of the tragic derailment of principles which are still dear to many so-called progressive Third-World countries.

Paranoia

In 1958, after the break with France, after all the expatriates had fled the country within 48 hours, Guinea stood alone again, non-aligned, of course, but obliged to rely solely on help from the socialist countries. There was a lot of it, but it was strikingly ineffectual: people have not forgotten the matter of those

snow-plows or all those trucks that never did run... The economic woes besetting his country, coupled with icy scorn from the West to complete Guinea's political isolation, steeled Sekou Toure's personality and, above all, deepened his paranoia. By 1968 he was already seeing plots brewing everywhere: he sent out wave upon wave of systematic purges -- against the teachers, the merchants, and the hapless Peuls, who comprise 40 percent of the population, and the still-sidelined military... Just before he died, they say in Conakry, he was planning to arrest 800 people to insure there would be no disruption of the OAU summit meeting, which was to have been the crowning point of his career.

If, on April 3, the military could take over the government without firing a shot and without encountering the slightest resistance; if the Party structures just quietly fell apart; and if the old slogans are nothing now but the fading memory of a bad dream, it is because all those socialist-inspired measures had, bit by invisible bit, been gutted of their meaning and -- even more important -- had failed miserably.

To cite just one example: with the "cultural revolution" decreed in 1968, explains the present Education Minister, Zainoul Sanussi, "Education was turned upside down: they abolished almost all standards of achievement, all examinations, and assigned top priority to technical education and agriculture and, in 1975, they made use of the tribal languages mandatory in the schools -- but without the slightest advance preparation. The result was catastrophic: without teaching materials, without qualified teachers, technical education became mere dumping-grounds. Schools of Agronomy, set up all over the country, turned out 12,000 "agronomists" who knew absolutely nothing and who were destined to staff the 330 Agro-Pastoral District Farms (FAPA), which were to practice modern mechanized farming. That experiment, begun in 1975, ended in total disaster and the peasants, called upon to turn over 10 percent of their crops to support the FAPA, cut back still further on their production!

"As for the so-called priority assigned to education, it gave us the lowest school-attendance rate in all Africa," says the Minister: "35 percent, with 25 percent of it in Conakry." The sabotage of the school system that robbed the nation of a whole generation of cadres is, after human-rights violations, one of the Guineans' top quarrels with the old regime and one of the priorities of the Military Commission for National Restoration. Both Capt Fodé Momo, minister for international cooperation, and his colleague in Education are sending out cries for help in all directions. Already, France has pledged to help the Guineans to plan for the coming school-year by sending them teaching manuals and working advisers. Guinea lacks teachers, though, at all levels, and would like to see instruction in the French language restored to all the elementary schools on a crash basis. A national teachers' conference met here in May to identify needs and priorities, and its conclusions are stark: "We have to start all over."

Guinea's foreign policy, too, bears the scars of that derailment: once the champion of non-alignment, Guinea, increasingly disappointed in cooperation with the Socialist bloc (for good reasons), had, little by little, begun looking to the West: Sekou Toure had made up with France, and, most of all, had made what was almost a triumphal visit to the United States at the invitation of the Rockefeller Foundation (the Americans made no secret of their avid interest in Guinea's bauxite, diamonds, and uranium).

Besides all this, Sekou Toure had become a loyal ally to Morocco, a personal friend to Hassan II, and had tried on the eve of the OAU summit meeting to broker a settlement of the Western Sahara question, which had been stalled by the Egyptian veto. The prospect of failure of his summit, they tell you in Conakry, was more than the president could bear and was probably what brought on his heart-failure... Right now the Moroccans, who have not been niggardly with their influence of their cooperation (among other generous deeds, they built the 50 superb guest houses that would welcome the OAU guests), and who had helped the Guinean security people, are in danger, despite all the soothing words, of having to pay a stiff price for their unconditional support of Sekou Toure. The Moroccan embassy is guarded round the clock, and it is certainly no coincidence that Algeria was one of the first to send congratulations to the military after the coup d'etat. Even so, the CMRN would like its foreign policy to be faithful to the Guinean tradition: officially, the military say they are non-aligned but, in fact, they are redoubling their pleas for help to the West, and are hoping most of all for increased cooperation with France and... with Belgium.

[30 Jun 84 p 8]

[Text] "Really, now, big brother, we're not back in the village here -- you can see how busy we are. You've got to go through the procedure, ask for an appointment..." Mr Diop, the prime minister's chef de cabinet, is besieged. Everybody wants to see the prime minister. His relations, VIPs from his home village, one-time civil servants from the days when he was governor of Boke, the mining province, businessmen on fishing expeditions, all the familiar African waiting-room sharks. Despite the screening, the prime minister's private office, too, is a mob scene. People wander in and drift out, expostulate, castigate... A sudden hush falls when Col Diarra Traore faces the news cameras as he welcomes a delegation of Guineans home from asylum in Belgium. He greets them the more expansively because they have not come back empty-handed. "You, at least, aren't like these exiles who come back home only to ask for a government job: you've brought us 500 kilos of medicines."

Diarra Traore loves to talk. Not quite so much as Sekou Toure, of course: "That man talked so much that there's nothing left for the rest of us to say until the year 2000!" But he is eloquent, even persuasive. He recalls the past. "How could God have allowed us to suffer so? Even we in the military -- we were humiliated, spied on." Most importantly, though, he explains why the

army decided to take over the government. "We had no plans ready; all we knew was that the people were fed up. And we were aware that the feuds that had split Sekou Toure's clan could very well touch off a race war between the Malinkes (the ex-president's own ethnic group) and the Peuls and Soussous, and that there might well be utter chaos. So we decided to step in."

Kept well away from government for a quarter-century, the Guinean military suffer no inferiority complexes: they got their training at Saint-Cyr or in the Soviet military academies ("that immunized us," says one of them), and above all, they were blooded in the African liberation wars. Col Diarra Traore is more than a little proud to have served for 6 years as military adviser to Amilcar Cabral in Guinea-Bissau; Col Idrissa Conte was part of the Guinean expeditionary force in Angola and took part in the liberation of Lobito.

"We are not the first military people to take power," says Diarra Traore: "We don't think we're ignorant, we know where we are coming from and where we are going."

The family portrait of the Military Committee for National Restoration is a pretty fair approximation of the hierarchy of the general staff. Under Sekou Toure, Guinea's army had only two generals, both of them under arrest at present, while those who remained obscure captains until they were 50 were commissioned in the same year as Seyni Kountche, now president of Niger, and Moussa Traora, now president of Mali. So their time has come at last and, since, they say, the people have had politics up to the ears, their program is simple: "For the time being, we want the people to celebrate their freedom. We have proclaimed our respect for human rights, our adherence to the principles of the United Nations, the non-aligned nations movement, and the OAU. But above all, we want our people, at long last, to have decent housing, good clothing, and as much as they want to eat."

Politics: No Priority

That is a far more ambitious program than it sounds like, because, says the prime minister, "Everything is shot to hell." This is why he feels no urgent need to restore the political parties to legitimacy: what must come first is to rebuild the country and restore the nation's unity.

In the streets and in the "maquis" the Guineans who spent a quarter-century steeped in politics and speeches approve of this practical approach and refuse to hear another word about ideology. Everybody agrees: "The economy comes first."

That will be no minor undertaking. Despite vast potential resources, Guinea is tottering on the brink of bankruptcy. The military found the coffers of state empty, and the expected visit to Conakry

by the IMF and World Bank mission will tell them the exact size of the budget deficit which the most optimistic observers assess today at \$1.5 billion. It could, however, be three times that. The international experts will also prescribe the medicine to be taken. As they wait for the verdict, the Guineans refuse to say one way or the other what they think about their economic prospects, aside from making the point that the investment code will be liberalized. The IMF's prescription is fairly sure to be a bitter potion: Guinean currency, the sily (elephant) has zero real value: quoted at 3 Belgian francs as the official rate of exchange, it is worth only 0.30 FB on the parallel exchange. Guinea would like very much, in order to get rid of the black market, to have a solid currency of its own and maybe come into the franc zone, as have its neighbors, Ivory Coast and Senegal, whose currencies are guaranteed by France. The problem is that not everybody who would like to can get into the franc zone: the other partners are not putting out the welcome mat, and France, which is barely managing to keep Chad afloat, is in no position to pick up the tab: the Guineans would have -- at a minimum -- to agree to a devaluation of 500 to 700 percent. Not to mention cutting off subsidies for food prices, severely pruning the ranks of the bureaucracy, and so on. Will the military chance shattering the national euphoria by adopting such radical measures?

Flat broke today, and a quarter-century behind its neighbors, Guinea has a few things going for it, even so. For one, it has been spared "maldevelopment" (rural exodus, feckless investments, plunder of its natural resources, uncontrolled tourist invasion). Besides, ever since Sekou Toure's "No!" to de Gaulle and broke with the colonial power, which had the approval of the whole population, the Guineans have gone through a kind of mental decolonization and have shed any trace of inferiority complex with regard to the Europeans, something that cannot be said of other African countries.

Untapped Resources

More important than any of this, though, is the fact that Guinea's very considerable natural resources are still practically untouched. This country has 35 percent of the world's bauxite, and, according to the Americans, its underground wealth would be the equivalent, north of the Equator, of the South African Rand: there is gold here, and diamonds; there is natural gas, uranium, and even oil.

Mines operated by the French at Fria (700,000 tons of alumina), by the Soviets at Kindia (though profits from the OBEKA went mainly to pay for cooperation, and Moscow pays less than the going world market rate for the ore), and by the Americans at Kamsar, bauxite accounted for 99 percent of Guinea's export sales, or \$200 million per year. At Zangaredi, run by the Guinea Bauxite Company (CBG),

we flew over the largest bauxite deposit in the world: a cake 4 kilometers wide by 2 kilometers long, at which enormous bulldozers were gnawing. The almost pure ore is shipped by train to Kamsar, 80 kilometers away.

At Kamsar, a town that sprung up 12 years ago amid the mangroves and the swamps, the Americans, who are the CBG's principal stockholders, were clearly out to show socialist Guinea the advantages of cooperating with the multinationals: the nation receives 65 percent of the profits; more than that, though, the fringe benefits are exemplary. Kamsar hospital, built for workers and their families but open to local people, is the best in the country if not in the region, and the workers can buy whatever they need in the company stores. Given the poverty of the local market, a ship arrives every week from Antwerp or the United States, carrying vegetables, fruit, meat, mineral water, cloth, and health-care products. Everything, absolutely everything, is bought abroad. The CBG's 3,700 Guinean workers and the 160 foreigners include a contingent of Belgians who relish the occasional round of rough-and-tumble fistfighting against the Canadians of an evening, live an enviable life at Kamsar, and the C.B.G. is the very model of a well-managed company. Mr Graber, the company's general manager, is not the least bit daunted by the level of operating expenses or by the really exceptional share of earnings turned over to Guinea: "The 9 million tons we turn out is of very high quality and our partners, whose supplies are guaranteed are also sure they will get their share of the profits."

Sabena, or The Taste of Freedom

Encouraged by the CBG's example, the Americans would like to expand their presence in this country. The Guineans, though, eager to diversify their relations, welcome good will from any quarter. And in Conakry, Belgium is far out in front in the love-stakes. First of all, because for years and years, Sabena was the only airline that flew here. Ex-prisoners remember with deep emotion the welcome extended them by the Belgian hostesses when, straight out of Boiro, they found themselves aboard the plane bound for Brussels: "For us, Sabena was a foretaste of freedom." Besides that, almost all the cars you see in Conakry are Belgian-made; they still display their original decals touting the prowess of Standard or Bereven, or the more direct "Pick you up this evening!" Belgium is where many Guineans go to buy their second-hand cars.

Since the Belgian embassy in Conakry was closed in 1980, it might be time to review our relations with that country, whose needs in the area of cooperation are considerable, but whose resources -- especially mineral resources, are every bit as extensive.

6182

CSO: 3419/798

GUINEA

BRIEFS

MINING POTENTIAL--Guinea-Conakry holds two thirds of the world reserves of bauxite and, after Australia, is second in world production. About 98 percent of Guinea's export revenues come from bauxite. Sales to the Western world meet 20 percent of the demand, estimated at 50 million tons per year. There are three mines in operation. The first mine, located in the northeast, is exploited by the CBG (Guinea Bauxite Company), a Guinean-American joint company, which produced 9.2 billion [sic] tons, its maximum capacity, in 1980. Its reserves are estimated at 11 billion tons. The second mine, located in the southwest, is operated by Fria, a joint company with 49 percent state capital and 51 percent foreign capital. Its maximum production was 692,000 tons, in 1980. The third mine is in Kindia, 90 kilometers from Conakry, with 2.5 million tons. Guinea's hydro-electric potential, from 15 river basins, is estimated at 63,000 megawatts per hour, of which 13,600 kilowatts are exploited--or 6.5 times the production of the Aswan Dam (Egypt). This potential favors the exploitation of Guinea's underground resources, which also include iron ore, gold, uranium and diamonds. By the end of this decade, iron production could reach 15 million tons; gold production could come to 10 to 15 tons per year, and diamond production could reach 500,000 carats in 1986. [Text] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 20 May 84 p 37] 6362

CSO: 3442/414

GUINEA-BISSAU

BRIEFS

JUDICIARY POLICE TRAINING IN PORTUGAL--Portugal will train inspectors and agents for the Judiciary Police [PJ] of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Portuguese press agency NP learned yesterday. Manuel Ferreira Antunes, director of the Judiciary Police school, told the agency that "cooperation with the countries where Portuguese is the official language is one of the most important functions of the Judiciary Police School." He added: "Next week 19 Judiciary Police agents and inspectors from the Republic of Guinea-Bissau will arrive in Lisbon to attend a training course." According to the JP school director, their presence is part of a process that began in September 1983 and will conclude at the end of this year; it was organized by the Guinea-Bissau Judiciary Police with the cooperation of the Portuguese PJ School. Cooperation is also in progress with the republics of Cape Verde and Sao Tome. "From an institutional standpoint," added the PJ School official, "special attention and care are being given to this type of activity, because it is in the national interest and also for its educational value." The Judiciary Police School is a police professional training institution attached to the Ministry of Justice; it is a successor to the Practical School of Criminal Science. Its basic objectives are to train police personnel in criminal investigation and technical administration. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 12 Jun 84 p 8] 6362

CSO: 3442/414

INHAMBANE GOVERNOR DEFINES PRIORITY TASKS AT PARTY MEETING

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 4 Jun 84 pp 8-9

[Text] "We still have a great deal to do in order to consolidate the steps taken to improve the quality and quantity of our work, and we have defined here the minor projects that are immediate tasks for bettering the lives of our people. However, it is important to note the abundant experience brought to this session, particularly in the reconstruction of the areas devastated by the murderous rage of the armed bandits, as well as in the social and political assistance to the victims of these criminals." This statement was made on Saturday in Inhambane by the first secretary of the party and governor of that province, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, as he proceeded to close the fifth regular session of the party's Provincial Committee in that part of the country, which took place in the provincial capital starting last Thursday.

In his speech, Jose Pascoal Zandamela reminded the participants that the party's Central Committee is the organ to mobilize the political activities in the province, aimed primarily at improving the lives of the population, starting with the correct execution of the fatherland's defense, considered the essential requisite for the establishment of peace and for the cultural, social and economic development of the province.

That party and state official added: "We are proceeding here to distribute individual tasks to the members of this party organ in the province, with a view toward leaving here with new forces and new assets to introduce new mobility into the implementation of the tasks entrusted to each individual. We must return to the rural area and, alongside the people, work on the performance of the activities distributed here, which are part of the major action defined as a priority at present by the party and government on the central level, namely, the battle against hunger and the armed bandits." He subsequently cited the need for party members on all levels not to "love the office," because "it exists only to systematize the activities to be carried out in the rural areas."

Meanwhile, heeding the reality of Inhambane Province, as Jose Pascoal Zandamela stressed, the patriotic education of the entire population, particularly the youth, must be the slogan that will guide the activities of every party member.

This being the case, there is an urgent need to establish a proper relationship among the party members, serving as an example for the masses, aimed at ensuring the worthy accomplishment of the tasks assigned to each individual, as that official recommended.

Members Render Accounts

During the second day of the session, the members of the FRELIMO Party Provincial Committee in Inhambane rendered accounts of the execution of the tasks accomplished, which had been assigned at the third session of the same organ. Generally speaking, the politico-ideological growth and heightened action of the members of the Provincial Committee were quite evident, and it was noted that there was greater focus in their efforts and hence increased application of them.

However, the fifth regular session of that party organ also noted that some members have concentrated their major concern on the preparation of exhaustive reports, without in any way dealing with the essential problems that are ravaging the popular masses.

Meanwhile, with regard to the economic area, it was concluded that, despite the immense difficulties imposed by the action of the armed bandits, significant progress had been made, which could be typified by the recovery of many facilities considered to be priorities, which are currently equipped to start their productive activities. It should be stressed that these units were destroyed by the armed bandits.

Mention was also made of the great effort to create awareness among the workers at the Oils and Soaps Factory, something which culminated in the completion of the establishment of the bath soap production line, which is currently in an experimental phase. In this connection, DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned that soon the new types of bath soap now undergoing experimentation in the oleaginous unit will be introduced on the local market.

Information gathered by our reporter at that meeting revealed that, with regard to the fatherland's defense, there is currently a particular association in this part of the country, marked by the population's massive involvement in the politicomilitary training courses, as well as its engagement in the pursuit and physical elimination of the armed bandits, in close cooperation with the Armed Forces stationed in this province.

By way of example, it may be noted that, for the first time, Inhambane Province has succeeded in surpassing the goal assigned to it for registration for compulsory military service. Concurrently with this task, and in the social area, the organizational effort of the educational and health establishments and boarding centers, aimed at introducing greater mobility into the performance of party tasks for the benefit of the establishments themselves, was carried out satisfactorily.

Directive on Minor Projects

The participants in the fifth regular session of the party's Provincial Committee in Inhambane Province approved the directive on minor projects which outlines the main accomplishments to be made in this area involving the various sectors of activity, with the proper monitoring of the progress of the activities by the members of that organ, the areas of which were assigned to each individual a few moments before the close of the meeting.

In agriculture and agricultural marketing, as in other areas, that document defines the goals to be attained this year, noteworthy among which are 1,000, 576, 100, 2,500, 4,500 and 1,000 tons of corn, cotton, rice, cashew nuts, copra and cassava, respectively. Moreover, the directive also calls for the production of 8,000 tons of mafurra and 800 of citrus fruit.

Moreover, based on what our correspondent was able to learn about the live-stock sector, the directive suggests the need for pilot experiments to be conducted on the raising of small-sized animals in cooperatives and in the family sector, establishing as an enclave for development in this area the state enterprises, which are responsible for the task of expanding the production capacity of the cooperative and family sectors.

Meanwhile, Inhambane Province plans, in the same area, to produce 27 and 63 tons of beef and pork, respectively. As for the other raising of small species of animals, the directive cites the urgent need for undertaking the raising of chickens, aimed at increasing the capacity for producing eggs; for which purpose the state sector (which currently has a certain degree of development) will also back the family and cooperative sectors as a priority.

In the industrial area, the document underscores the indispensable need to attach to this sector its real value to the development of the society, for which the main accomplishments in this regard were delineated, specifically, in relation to the production of spare parts that each unit needs, in order to guarantee the proper continuation of productive activities.

Hence, the factories for processing cashew nuts and for ginning cotton, and the Inhambane soap factory were cited as the ones which must actively engage in the process of producing spare parts. Concurrently with this task, it is important to stress that there are also plans for the manufacturing of accessories for the other factory units established in this province, in addition to the production of farm production tools, as well as the recovery of animal and mechanically hauled plows.

Plans call for the local government to undertake the selection of small tradesmen to produce spare parts and tools for production, the main goal being their organization into cooperatives. As we were informed on the site, this action is aimed essentially at stimulating and backing the activity of these individuals, whose contribution to economic development is noteworthy.

Planning Means Greater Awareness and Capacity for Execution

Reviewing the capacities that exist in Inhambane Province, and noting that along with this there is also a need for the constant heightening of the party members' political awareness and that of the elements most assiduously engaged in eliminating the country's underdevelopment, the plan for production of construction materials was, moreover, devised, in addition to the implementation of many other kinds of activities in the context of industry and energy.

In this connection, efforts aimed at ensuring the production of rock, bricks and brickmaking entities, as well as various utensils for household use and decoration, will be carried out in all the manufacturing units, so that by the end of the year the province will have expanded its capacity for the construction of dwellings, storage facilities and marketing in the 10 districts comprising this province.

With regard to the area of industry and energy, the session recommended the construction of four fuel tanks with a capacity of 10,000 liters apiece, in the provincial capital, as well as calling for the establishment of a shoe factory using local material and the building of a naval shipyard, which will be required to guarantee the construction of four boats by next December. On the other hand, there are also plans to build a spare parts production unit, as well as one for the processing and production of coconut fiber, the opening of which is set for November of this year.

From what the correspondent from DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE was able to learn at the meeting, the aforementioned goals were assigned on the basis of the potential that each district has in a certain production area, associated with the aim of guaranteeing its effective fulfillment. Hence, each region of the province will concern itself with attaining the established production rates, which were unanimously approved.

Ideological Work

Also at that session, in the final document, some work was submitted that is to be done by the district and local committees and on the provincial level. Reports arriving from Inhambane indicate that there will be an intensification, throughout the entire province, of the study of the laws governing Mozambican society, so that the arbitrary acts noted in some parts of the region may be halted. In this context, it is planned by the end of this year to hold a seminar to study the methods for concrete application of the laws, on the basis of the defense of legality.

For this purpose, every party member will be responsible for the mobilization and creation of party cells in the locations where they do not yet exist; in addition to which the impetus for the creation of an Organization of Continuers is scheduled for the province. The need for conveying a strong sense of the force of the party's leadership role on the rank and file level, among

other levels, was an issue that was also debated at the meeting, which recommended the introduction of greater mobility, citing the need for monitoring the effective performance of the tasks entrusted to each district by the directive on minor projects on the part of the party members who, moreover, constitute the solid foundation for ensuring the fulfillment of what has been written in the documents.

Commission Will Check Execution of the Tasks

During the course of the fifth regular session of the party's Provincial Committee in Inhambane, whose work was concluded on Saturday in that region of the country, a commission was created for checking, overseeing and evaluating the degree of accomplishment of the collective and individual tasks of the members of that party organ, to which all the members of the Provincial Committee Secretariat were elected, reinforced by eight party cadres.

As was indicated in an informal address by the first secretary of the FRELIMO Party and governor of Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, it will be incumbent on that commission to check the activities being carried out in the area of completing the priority tasks defined on the central level. Pascoal Zandamela stated: "The role of this commission that we have just created must have a considerable effect on the materialization of the minor projects that we have approved here; and for this purpose it will be necessary for the commission members not to confine themselves to checking the others, but rather to work and know how to perform a particular task so as, in fact, to be able to check it."

He added: "It is impossible for a person to check a particular job with which he is not familiar; in other words, the member of the commission for checking, overseeing and evaluating the degree of accomplishment of the tasks must be, primarily, dynamic, aware and engaged in the tasks, so as to be able to understand what is not being done and what is not being fulfilled."

The creation of that commission took place after the distribution of tasks totaling 69 to the members of the Provincial Committee, who are devoting particular attention to solving the problems that beset the province and, in general, the country as a whole. In fact, the organization that it is being attempted to establish in Inhambane, in addition to being under way on the party level, is rather promising with regard to the solution of many problems affecting the people.

The first secretary of the FRELIMO Party and governor of Inhambane, Jose Pascoal Zandamela, commented: "The party member, in giving an accounting, must avoid citing only the difficulties that he has confronted in performing a particular task, but must indicate the resolutions which he, as a member of the party and particularly of the Provincial Committee, has applied to resolve those difficulties. We already know that they exist; that is why we have sent the party member there to resolve them, as a person who is qualitatively aware of the work that he is performing."

Support for Defense, Rain Victims and Party Headquarters Construction

The sum of 298,466 meticals and 50 centavos is the total monetary contribution from the districts of Massinga, Panda and Inhambane given through the respective administrators to the first secretary of the party and governor of Inhambane Province, Jose Pascoal Zandamela. The contributions are to be used to support the victims of the rain last January which devastated the southern region of the country, for the reinforcement of the defense capacity and also to back the construction of the party's provincial headquarters.

Moreover, some of that amount, totaling 104,018.50 meticals, is a result of contributions from the religious denominations in Massinga District, in support of the rainfall victims; in addition to which the same district contributed 15,214.00 meticals for the reinforcement of our defense capacity.

Meanwhile, the population of Panda District contributed 136,000 meticals, of which sum 100,000 meticals is being used to back the construction of the party's provincial headquarters and the rest is for the victims of the rain which occurred during the first months of this year in the southern part of the country.

Inhambane District, through its administrator, undertook to turn over a check in the amount of 43,234 meticals, a result of contributions from the population of Jangamo, to support the rainfall victims. The messages read on this occasion which accompanied those donations made particular reference to solidarity, a constant feature of our people. They also note that, "Feeling the suffering of other brothers whose possessions were ruined by the fury of the water, the population gave a little of the little that it had as a gesture of overt solidarity."

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INHAMBANE POLICE CHIEF DISCUSSES SECURITY IN PROVINCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 2 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] Inhambane--In a recent interview granted to DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the chief of staff of the Mozambican People's Police [PPM] in Inhambane Province, Jose Manuel Tomo, commented: "We do not hesitate to claim that the population of Inhambane, particularly that in the provincial capital, is also a police, because of its endeavor to combat criminality, alienation and other social evils through immediate reporting of all those who disturb the legal system and public order. We have always had the people's participation, not only in the maintenance of public calmness, but also in the stringent observation of legality on the part of our members."

As that commander asserted, this fact is a result of the work done by the PPM command in Inhambane, aimed at intensifying the link between the police and the people, in the context of fulfillment of one of the directives from the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party in this connection.

Meanwhile, there is also an intensification of the activities related to the improvement of the relations between the population and the police, through meetings between the members of the PPM and the populace in the districts of the provincial capital and in the localities (on the level of the district commands), wherein an explanation is given of the tasks assigned to a member of the police, as well as of the need for the latter to uphold legality, particularly when they act alone.

That official noted: "In the context of the heightening of the link between the police and the people, the PPM command in Inhambane has already sponsored various meetings between our agents and the population of the capital and the districts, in addition to which these have been held in the sectors of activity. At these meetings, we always seek the best way of explaining to the population the fundamental laws governing the combating of crime, and we attach particular importance to the aspects associated with the risk which a citizen runs when he commits a criminal violation." He added:

"In addition to this, we attempt to instill in the population the need to observe the police compliance with legality. Furthermore, there is also an

explanation of the differences that exist between the colonial police and the present police. Thus, the population has become familiar with the fundamental tasks of the PPM in our republic and with the difference between our action and that of the Portuguese fascist police."

As the subject of the interview with DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE remarked, the aforementioned facts, among others, are the main reasons that are giving rise to the proper cooperation between the police and the population that one witnesses today in Inhambane Province. He observed: "As a success in these relations of ours with the people, we should stress the considerable decline in crime in the region, prompted by the fact that all the people have their eyes focussed on the physical elimination of the armed and unarmed bandits, those who are sabotaging our economy."

Battle Against Illegality

He declared: "Our basic instrument for maintaining legality in this province is the speech delivered by President Samora Machel on 5 November 1981, at the time of the Offensive for Legality. In this connection, with a view toward introducing the necessary discipline among our members, a commission was created consisting of members of the FRELIMO Party's Provincial Committee and other cadres from the Defense and Security Forces, the purpose of which is to oversee and periodically analyze the activities of the Defense and Security Forces in the province."

Data collected by our correspondent from that commander disclose that, in addition to the aforementioned commission's period visits to the jails and police squads, meetings are also held with the population, so as to listen to the Defense and Security Forces. In some instances, at these meetings problems associated with illegality are brought up, which are later subjected to the proper investigation, meanwhile learning the identity of the violators so that they may render an accounting to the people's court.

Jose Manuel Tomo explained: "Also in the context of the defense of legality, we have determined deadlines for the Criminal Investigation Police agents who deal directly with criminal proceedings, to draw up the indictment of those being held and, in the event that this period is exceeded, the agent must then render an accounting to the aforementioned commission. Our main goal is to have the person in custody be in the hands of the court after 3 days." He then remarked:

"It is also our task to combat the spirit evinced by certain police residing in various districts of the provincial capital, who have not participated in solving the problems that arise in their places of residence, much less participating in the political activities of the respective districts. So, we hold internal meetings with the members of the PPM, so that they will abide by socialist legality, and participate in the political work in their places of residence."

He added: "By way of example, we can point out the political studies, twice a week, in which an explanation is given of legality, not in mere verbal terms, but rather by giving concrete examples. The results of this action are already evident in the activity of our members. We can guarantee that problems no longer occur, for example, such as that of the arraignment of a particular thief who, after his arrest, receives a release without the slightest justification; something which was causing serious dissatisfaction among the population, and the activity of certain policemen. But it must also be added that individuals who establish themselves as perpetrators of these unjustified releases are infiltrated among us; hence they do not know, at the outset, the task that is incumbent on them."

Prevention of Traffic Accidents

As for the prevention of traffic accidents, our reporter was informed that an intensive effort is being made to explain the traffic rules to pedestrians in the educational institutions, enterprises and factories, among other sectors of activity, as well as in places of residence. According to the statements made by the subject of our interview, this action has already motivated thousands of citizens who, in the defense of their own lives, are becoming associated en masse with this effort for public education.

Jose Manuel Tomo, chief of staff of the Mozambican People's Police in Inhambane Province, emphasized: "With the implementation of this important education, we can now report that the indexes on traffic accidents have declined substantially, although at present there is greater circulation of cars on our roads than during previous periods."

Commemorating 25 September

"Based upon the recent appeal from the Politburo regarding 25 September of this year, the date on which the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the armed struggle for national liberation is marked, the PPM Command in this province outlined some supplementary activities to commemorate that event, the start of which is set for the near future."

Jose Manuel Tomo stressed: "For example, we have already formed work brigades consisting of police cadres in Inhambane, who will go to the communal villages where they will sponsor talks with the villagers on legality in the RPM and the fundamental tasks of the PPM, among other topics. The main purpose of this activity is to intensify the link between the police and the people."

Concurrently with this effort, there are also plans to integrate members of the PPM into various sectors of production, so that they may make their voluntary contribution, giving an impetus to the fulfillment of the present Central State Plan determined by each production unit.

Population on Patrol

That official remarked with a smile; "Also, to justify the claim that I made previously to the effect that there was no doubt that the population of Inhambane is also a member of the police, we can point out that the residents of the provincial capital and various other parts of the province are undertaking to patrol their places of residence during both periods of the day, namely, during the day and at night."

He continued: "In fact, any criminal or antisocial individual is immediately neutralized by the population and taken to the authorities, in some instances without any need for our intervention. We should stress in this connection the physical presence of directors of enterprises, factories and services of the state apparatus, among other production units engaged in the tasks of patrolling the city and the places of residence."

Police Also Combating Hunger

In addition to the fact that the Mozambican People's Police in Inhambane are engaged in performing the main tasks associated with them, particular effort is taking place in the concrete, dynamic engagement in action aimed at combating hunger. This being the case, the PPM Provincial Command in that part of the country currently has a collective farm with 7 hectares, with efforts under way to increase the growing areas.

It should be noted that they have been planted with garden produce, cassava plants, corn and various fruit trees. Moreover, that command plans to increase the number of livestock that it has, in addition to introducing new species.

He stated in conclusion, "At the present time we have 50 hogs, hundreds of chickens and also five goats, a newly initiated livestock breeding. We are planning for the near future the introduction of many other species of small-sized animals, as well as the strengthening of those that we are already raising. It should be emphasized that both the existence of a collective farm and the raising of small-sized animals involve action taken only on the level of the Provincial Command; for which reason one of the supplementary plans decided upon for the District Commands consists of a follow-up of this experience of ours, the advantages of which may be observed in our dining hall."

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GAZA GOVERNOR URGES MORE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Xai-Xai--The governor of Gaza, Aurelio Benete Manave, made an appeal to the Gaza population, through provincial directors, district administrators, representatives of the mass democratic organizations and other officials present at the third session of the Provincial Government for a constant, permanent, increase in agricultural production. He claimed that the opening of more collective farms must be increased, particularly in the low-lying areas, which are plentiful in this province; and said that for this purpose the peasants must be mobilized and informed about the advantages of this measure.

The third session of the Provincial Government of Gaza took place at the local railroad club facilities, and was intended to make an assessment of the economic, political and military accomplishments in the province. The closing session, which occurred in an atmosphere of festivity and happiness, wherein the speech by the province's top-ranking leader was often interrupted by applause and singing from those present, observed that there had been success in the struggle against hunger and the armed bandits, despite the fact that a drought, and tropical depression "Domoína" had drastically lashed at our province.

Aurelio Manave remarked that the signing of the non-aggression and good neighbor agreement between our country and South Africa has greatly worsened the chaotic situation of the armed bandits. Manave commented: "They are surrendering en masse," adding:

"We here are responsible, and hence during this session we must study in detail the contents of each article of the agreement document, so as to know how to interpret it, and later we shall form brigades to go to the border districts and areas to explain what the non-aggression and good neighbor agreement is, its goals and the benefits that it will bring to Mozambique and Southern Africa."

The governor of Gaza Province also commented during the session on the plans for the development of our country established by the party's Fourth Congress, saying that in Gaza positive results are already starting to occur, through the cooperativization of the peasants' production. That leader observed:

Many unproductive elements evacuated from the urban areas have been integrated into collective production. The land that we have available we are distributing to the unproductive elements in the third coercive phase."

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CITY COMMITTEE BRIGADE LEADER ON MAPUTO'S REORGANIZATION

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 1 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Maputo--The members of the Mobilizing Groups [GD] of the capital's districts must be sufficiently prepared to respond efficiently to the work that is to be done from now on by the city block commissions democratically appointed by the population with a view toward dissociating themselves from the possibility of failing in their activities. This is why the reactivation of the GD is among the actions to be taken during the second phase of the operation for the reorganization of the city of Maputo.

Reinforcing our conviction, Joel da Silva Massangaie, chief of a brigade which operated in the "B" Polana Cimento District (one of the districts which distinguished itself in the process of making the capital impervious to the infiltration of "matsangaissas"), stressed the need for periodic distribution, by the authorized party entities, of assistance to the population groups, particularly those whose complexity entails certain problems. This pertains specifically to the "Luis Cabral," "Urban Development" and others.

DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE: To what extent could the proposal to restructure the capital be considered timely, especially in this district of which you yourself are a resident?

Joel da Silva Massangaie: "I regard it as timely inasmuch as the city block leaders, integrated into work teams, are starting to have specific tasks to perform, some of which involve overseeing the work of their assistants and of the heads of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women] and OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization], and checking the movements of persons entering and leaving the block, among other obligations.

"What used to occur in the past was that they did not have a definite plan of activities and, as a result, their action did not affect the residents. They existed only symbolically, and their job was merely to hand out marching instructions."

He added: "Besides, this measure, which is aimed at reinforcing the people's vigilance, has enabled the population to express its views on matters of security, suggesting ways of defending the district, not to mention the

opportunity that they have to elect their own city block leaders; because most of those who assumed the authority then had been named by the heads of the mobilizing groups, but without any prior consultation of the residents concerning their status."

Checking of the Operational City Blocks

DM: What was the work method used by the brigade in the process of creating the city block commission?

JSM: "It may be important to state first that the "B" Polana Cimento District consists of 46 city blocks, four of which did not have leaders, and the other six operated poorly. Contrary to what the City Committee had decided (that the priority task of the brigades was to reactivate inoperative entities), we are engaged in an effort to check all the city blocks, even including those that were considered operational.

"This initiative started with the formation of sub-brigades consisting of elements from the district, the party cells and the district level, members of the mobilizing group and the party, whose specific task consisted of listening to the views of the residents regarding the performance of the former city block leaders. When the responses were positive, the latter, along with the heads of the OMM and OJM, were made official.

"What do we observe? In certain city blocks, of those considered operational, there were not all the entities essential for creating a commission, as in the case of the Mozambican women's and youth organizations, respectively; there was a lack of coordination in work between leaders of certain city blocks and mobilizers of 10 families; as well as poor backing from the GD for the rank and file initiatives."

Organization of Militias and Vigilance Groups

DM: The reorganization of the city of Maputo is intended to increase the people's vigilance on the level of the residential premises. Does the "B" Polana Cimento district have anything palpable accomplished in this respect?

JSM: "The district has a considerable number of individuals who have already benefited from training in self-defense. In this way, one of the main instructions that we have left with the commissions is to make a complete survey of the individuals in these categories so that they may be organized for tasks relating to the people's vigilance, based upon their availability."

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BISHOPS APPEAL FOR PEACE

Lisbon O TEMPO in Portuguese 14 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by Antonio Cadavez]

[Text]"The Nkomati Accord opens, de facto, prospects for dialogue and for peace in this region of southern Africa and makes us bold to declare that the way to peace inside our country must lie with other like-minded individuals," reads the most recent pastoral letter of the Episcopal Conference of Mozambique, on "The Urging of Peace."

In a country torn by war for years on end, first in the struggle against colonialism and now in the guerrilla war imposed by the resistance, Mozambique is involved with arms and armed actions in 9 of its 10 provinces and 10 of its 18 districts.

In this context, the Mozambican bishops' message appealing for peace should be understood as a clear sign that the people are seeking a peaceful way of life, which is appropriate to the Mozambican culture and which is ardently desired by its people. But let us turn to the message of the Episcopal Conference.

"This war does not serve the people. The war goes on and, with it, a train of violence, suffering and death. It is our duty to denounce this war which afflicts and destroys our people. It does not serve the welfare of the people; rather, it destroys and annihilates them. Many sons of this young and promising country have been massacred in this war. There is already much division and much vengeance, much hatred and crime committed on both sides. This war is an evil which must be ended immediately."

In another passage, the episcopal message reminds that "violence only begets violence, and the spiral of violence is, in the last analysis, the spiral of destruction and death. Once again, we wish to denounce as crimes, regardless of their authors, the assassinations, the summary executions, the physical liquidation of prisoners or suspects, the reprisals against defenseless villages or individuals, the brutal beatings, the mutilations, the armed attacks against innocent persons, the cruel and degrading punishments, the destruction of property essential to the life and sustenance of the people, the burning and pillaging of homes of defenseless individuals, the intimidation and manipulation of people by force of arms, the extortion of confessions or denunciations, the humiliation and cruelty of every kind."

To Go Beyond Nkomati

After describing the non-aggression and good neighbor accord with South Africa as a "decisive step in this line of statesmanship and reason," which, "in addition to exhibiting good sense, realism and courage, also tells us that the alternative in the honest search for peace is not the politics of strength but the strength of politics."

Also regarding the accord, the Episcopal Conference of Mozambique adds that, "however much it can contribute to the peace and well-being of our people, it will not be enough, in itself, to put an end to the arms that degrade and destroy us."

"Other steps are needed, with the same realism, reason and courage. One immediate step is the elimination of situations of flagrant injustice. The prolonged famine is one of these situations of degradation and injustice, giving rise to violence and a bellicose spirit. The colonial exploitation and oppression undoubtedly had their own very particular role in this area, but colonialism is certainly not the sole and exclusive cause of all the misery that abases and afflicts us. The natural disasters and even the armed disturbances are also causes of this misery which humbles the country, but these may not be the most serious and profound cause."

The words of the bishops' message are so clear as to make commentary needless. We would only add that, with the support of the Italian Government, the Congregacao dos Missionarios Combonianos has made weekly flights from Italy to Tete province to bring food to the starving masses. This congregation has, for many years, played a noteworthy role in promoting the welfare of the Mozambican people.

"The struggle against hunger, nakedness and poverty," adds the bishops' message, "cannot be limited to the elaboration of plans and goals or to sporadic emergency actions; it must involve an analysis of the process in progress, an analysis of the errors and distortions and a courageous abandonment of policies that seem to wish to promote a system, rather than the total welfare of the people and the nation."

Intolerable War

"All wars are intolerable, this fratricidal war especially so," continues the message of the Episcopal Conference of Mozambique, adding that "these are brothers who are despising and murdering one another. Well, our betters have taught us to find solutions to family problems, not through violence and death, but through dialogue, understanding and forgiveness. This is a vital step, reinforcing the achievement of the Nkomati Accord, or the victory of statesmanship, reason and law over arms, violence and vengeance."

In consideration of this, the bishops launch a grand appeal for national reconciliation, since they feel impelled to ask the nation's leaders and all those who hold responsibility for this war to demonstrate the courage to abandon the path of war, physical liquidation and annihilation as a solution to the open conflict and to assume the reason, courage and realism of the Nkomati Accord, and, with the virtues of understanding and charity so dear to our people, to choose the path of statesmanship, reconciliation and law. In truth, the real unity

of our sovereign nation, the economic and social reconstruction of the country, cannot be achieved without this civil peace. This will be difficult to achieve without the effective enlistment of statesmanship, dialogue, reconciliation and law."

Finally, the episcopate urges "the existing forces, particularly the forces whose mission is to serve and protect the Mozambican people, to reconsider their strategies and their policies with regard to defenseless settlements and individuals located in the war zones or employed by various services in the country, so that the violence and repression give way to understanding and clemency."

Need we add more?

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CS0: 3442/414

IMPORTANCE OF BOTHA EUROPEAN TOUR

Potential for Better Relations

[Editorial: "The Premier's Trip"] Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 29 May 84 p 16.

[Text] The European visit of the Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, which begins today, has the undoubted potential of improving South Africa's relationships with leading western democracies in a way which only a short time ago still seemed hardly possible.

The mere fact that the visit is taking place is the result of recent developments in South Africa, among which one of the most outstanding is surely the outcome of the referendum in November. It placed beyond all doubt the comprehensive support enjoyed by the Botha regime, due to its initiatives for reform. The recognition of the legitimacy and sovereignty of the government has been further advanced on an international level; one of the high points of this was the signing of the Nkomati Treaty.

Such recognition from Africa has served as a forerunner for the Prime Minister's visit, providing him with the opportunity to present South Africa's case at the highest level. The importance of this fact alone cannot be overrated. For example, the British ambassador to South Africa recently made it known that people in Great Britain are poorly informed about the true situation in South Africa. Such wrong impressions can now be cleared away on the leadership level.

The South African situation will probably be covered in its entirety during the Prime Minister's deliberations with leaders of other governments and states, while internal developments, in particular the new constitutional deal, will undoubtedly also be touched upon.

According to news reports, it appears that some leaders are eager to broach the subject of the constitutional position of blacks. It will serve as an opportunity for Mr. Botha not only to show the success which has already been scored with self rule in the national states, but also that a beginning has been made towards a process which must lead to a successful agreement, as he himself put it, with the blacks outside of these states. Understanding and sympathy on the part of countries which can play a

positive role in this context in South and southern Africa can naturally contribute to the successful progress of this process.

Whatever happens, the Prime Minister and his party can be certain that they will be attended by the good wishes of many South Africans, in fact of the vast majority who have drawn courage for the future, from the regime's intentions and the steps it is taking to make reforms and reconciliations possible.

Predictable Rightwing Reaction

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 May 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Sour Reaction"]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, and his party departed on his European trip with so many good wishes that negative reaction to it sounds like a false note on the organ.

Predictably, such negativism comes from the ultra right and the far left extremes of South African politics, those elements which came together so quickly over the new constitution.

On the left there is, for example, the UDF, the active protest movement the substructure of which is also active in the PFP. This movement, born in the politics of boycott, wants nothing to do with the 'system.' As long as it keeps agitating outside of recognized forums, regardless of how boisterously, its protests do not make much of an impression.

It is expressed in another fashion by the negativism of the ultra right, as seen through the sour contribution of Dr. A.P. Treurnicht. He is leader of the KP, which will take part in the new order, although not with the lofty objective of helping it to enjoy a resounding success. How appropriate is it for such a politician to slander the head of his government whenever he finds him overseas? What makes the KP leader's politics so nauseating is that he quite typically used all sorts of pious remarks at first about how the KP extended their 'goodwill' to the Prime Minister and wished him a fruitful trip.

The public can indeed be spared such political hypocrisy because Dr. Treurnicht then continues: 'Mr. P.W. Botha is going to Europe with the sovereignty of the whites in South Africa as a gift on a platter.'

This yarn comes from a party which suggests that the National Party is engaged in a deception as concerns the new deal, and that in actuality, Coloreds and Asians will get nothing, while the KP would give them much more. In the same breath, the KP swings around and tries to make whites believe their sovereignty is being sacrificed! All this comes after the Treaty of Nkomati, the most spectacular recognition of the sovereignty and legitimacy of the South African government in many years.

No value can be attributed to criticism coming from such sources against a true leader who strives to ensure the place of the Republic among nations by placing it in a position of strength.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER HEUNIS ON BLACK DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 27 May 84 p 15

[Interview with Minister J. Chris Heunis, minister of political development and planning, by Theuns van der Westhuizen: "This Is the Situation of the Blacks!"; passages enclosed in slantlines, printed in italics]

[Text] The development of the blacks is considered one of the highest priorities of the government and is treated that way.

This is what the minister of political development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said in a special interview with Theuns van der Westhuizen.

In a special interview with RAPPORT, Minister Chris Heunis made a comprehensive statement in the name of the government about the blacks and their political development. The minister is chairman of the special Government Committee on blacks.

The interview, questions and answers, went like this.

Question: In recent years we have often heard that with the adoption of the constitution of 1983, the government and the whites have turned their backs on the political development of blacks. What is your reaction to that?

Minister Chris Heunis: For many years it has been claimed that even though progress was being made with the political development of blacks, the government did not have an answer to the problem of the political rights of coloreds and Indians. Now that a dramatic breakthrough has been made in this with the implementation of the new constitution, the opposite is being claimed.

The government is aware even more than others of the demands, challenges and problems related to black development. I am deliberately using the concept of development, because it involves a comprehensive process with economic, social and political aspects which must be very thoroughly coordinated with one another.

In my opinion it is a useless argument whether socio-economic development should be preceded by political development or vice versa. All those aspects should as much as possible be given attention simultaneously.

Against this background it is simply not true that the government is leaving black development behind. I must emphasize that this is indeed considered one of the highest priorities and is treated as such.

I only want to mention a few facts in this regard.

First of all, in his address of July 1982 in which he announced the political guidelines for whites, coloreds and Indians, the prime minister also announced that a summit meeting would be held on 1 November 1982 with the heads of government of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei].

Pattern of Cooperation

This summit meeting provided a stimulus to the successful handling of relations among states and peoples, the value of which in my opinion is not adequately appreciated. Since then, 37 interstate technical committees have been set up and, following nearly one and a half years of hard work a pattern of cooperation has been developed within which cooperation is achieved on the whole spectrum of socio-economic matters, and by which all the parties and their citizens benefit.

Even before the administration had completed the details of the new constitution in consultation with the colored and Indian leaders, during the no-confidence debate of February 1983 the prime minister announced the appointment of a special government committee for black development. That committee focusses especially on bottlenecks with regard to political development, but because the latter is so closely intertwined with socio-economic development, these matters also receive forceful attention.

The constitution was never the only law which regulated political development in South Africa. Dramatic developments, such as the attainment of independence by four states, was effected by means of laws other than the constitution.

Claims with regard to blacks being left out of the political development in South Africa are not only wrong but even irresponsible, because they are based on emotions and tension and eventually fan polarization between whites and blacks.

Discussion and Negotiation

Question: What guidelines and points of departure is the special government committee following in its investigation?

Minister Heunis: The government would definitely not have appointed such a committee if it had had obvious solutions to the problems at its disposal. But neither is it true that everything is planned and thought out anew. Certain prominent bottlenecks are being investigated. At the same time the

committee endorses certain guidelines and points of departure, of which the most important in my opinion are:

First of all, further political development must take place by means of discussion and negotiation with the responsible leaders of those who are affected by it. This is a basic point of departure of the committee. The road is a difficult one, but the government believes that ultimately better results will be achieved than would be by an independent committee of investigation which would not negotiate in the name of the government.

Secondly, the government has stressed every time that its overall political goals also apply to the blacks, including those outside the independent and self-governing states.

This is so that, while maintaining security and stability and promoting everybody's prosperity, everyone will be allowed within individual and group contexts to participate in making decisions which touch their interests and expectations. But this must occur in such a way that the claims of every people or group to independence are guaranteed with regard to their way of living, the maintenance of standards and continued existence.

Everybody realizes that this is an extremely difficult task. There are naturally divergent points of view about the methods and the structure which must be created.

Thirdly, the government believes that political development must occur within the context of groups and peoples. Not in order to create an opportunity to discriminate or to humiliate, but because this is the only basis which can ultimately prevent one group or people from dominating the others. This also applies to black peoples among themselves of course.

Finally: due to the extraordinary circumstances under which political solutions must be sought, it is senseless to think that there are ready solutions according to a simple plan or structure.

Many people have difficulty understanding this simple truth. That is why some people simply conclude that because a three chamber parliament has been established for whites, coloreds and Indians, the blacks must necessarily also get a chamber; if not, then the new distribution is summarily rejected even though it represents progress for whites, coloreds and Indians.

With such an approach, concepts such as "territorial spheres of jurisdiction" or "federal principles" are also used and propagated lightly, without their practical consequences being worked out or spelled out at all.

We are dealing here with a difficult area in which progress cannot be achieved more quickly or more slowly than the circumstances allow.

From its side the government is determined to move forward with the necessary responsibility to achieve its overall political goal -- for blacks as well and especially together with them.

Not Just Political

Question: The political accommodation of blacks who live outside the self-governing and independent national states is seen by everybody as a special political problem. What approach does the government committee follow in this respect?

Minister Heunis: The problems with regard to those people are of course much more than a political problem. Hence it is not handled merely as a political problem.

Socio-economically speaking, this is basically a question of urbanization -- a phenomenon which we will simply have to live with. To the extent that it is within our power, this must be done in a responsible and equitable manner.

The government's national regional development strategy is an attempt to achieve a more balanced pattern of urbanization than is the case now, with the cooperation of other governments and of the private sector.

This does not mean that the government is closing its eyes to the fact that large numbers of blacks will live permanently in the RSA [Republic of South Africa]. This must also be taken into account in responsible planning of political development.

Provisions for the exercise of authority at the local government level by blacks in the RSA show a continuous line in the direction of local administrative bodies which would be elected by the inhabitants themselves and which would have real powers.

Such administrations are an important instrument for the achievement of black self-determination with regard to their own affairs in the RSA up to a certain level.

The 1982 Law on Black Local Government involves more than half of all the blacks living in the territory of the RSA, in town councils and village administrations. Such administrations form structures which offer potential for the coordination of local joint interests with appropriate RSA structures, and whenever practically possible, also with self-governing and independent states.

Difficult Challenge

The manner in which political rights should be exercised above the local administrative level is one of the most difficult challenges we face today.

It is clear that the implementation of simple ready solutions, measured against the primary government functions with regard to order, stability and prosperity, would be irresponsible -- and not possible within the framework of South African reality, such as a fourth, black chamber in parliament.

Taking into account what is attainable at the local administrative level, and what can be achieved in the short term, the solutions to this problem will

have to be sought from region to region, and even from urban area to urban area in close cooperation with black leaders inside and outside the independent and self-governing states.

Question: Is the special government committee then planning to take another look at the current linkage policy?

Minister Heunis: Of course. The government committee is studying all aspects touching blacks in the territory of the RSA, and therefore the linkage policy as a political instrument will also be investigated. Research was already done in 1977-78 and certain problems were highlighted and proposals about eliminating them were made.

Eyes are not being closed to bottlenecks.

Question: What is the government's position on the creation of a federation between the national states which are part or have been part of the RSA and the RSA itself?

Minister Heunis: The federation idea has been propagated for quite a while now by the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and a large number of black leaders. The government's thoughts run as follows (and I am keeping in mind the fact that few people have tried to spell out what exactly they understand by federation):

First of all, it is argued that political problems will be defused by a great amount of decentralization of functions and authority, because the most important government functions would then be handled in more or less ethnically homogeneous units. This can be true for the national states, but definitely not for the remainder of the RSA. A diversity of groups will always be present within the borders of every federal state (on RSA territory). It is not a solution to divide the general national problem, specifically multi-ethnicity and the inherent danger of group domination, into 8 or 10 federal problems.

Secondly, every federation has a federal level at which all the separate states must be represented according to one formula or another. Details about this must be spelled out. The only concrete proposals on the table are those of the PFP which come down to a so-called non-racial federation -- a federation with universal suffrage without group identification.

Neither in the composition of the separate states nor in the composition of the federal government would the diversity of the South African peoples and groups be recognized. The PFP's federation means nothing more than a one man one vote unitary state. That is not acceptable because it will not solve anything in terms of the possible elimination of group domination.

Question: Does the government believe that the solution lies in a confederation?

Minister Heunis: One shouldn't talk about this in simplistic terms either. When it is claimed that a confederation may or may not provide a solution, this

is often done based on the mistaken assumption of a comprehensive answer to all problems.

The government has used the concepts /confederation/ and /confederal guidelines/ with regard to its relations and cooperation with the independent national states. This implies that the government can never unilaterally decide to create or impose a confederation. It cannot do this because it does involve relations with independent states.

The government's ideal is cooperation among the independent states of Southern Africa which meets the following principles:

- The sovereignty of each independent member state cannot be affected by this process;
- The equal status of all participants must be guaranteed;
- The goal of cooperation, for example economic development, must be placed first;
- Member states must remain able to link up mutually at a bilateral level;
- Every member state must maintain the right to withdraw.

I want to emphasize strongly that this involves primarily cooperation among states to everybody's advantage.

Besides: what happens and is achieved is more important than the name. I want to issue a stern warning against the tendency to conduct our policy solely in terms of (often ill-considered) technical concepts. Then there are fights about concepts, even among people who are in agreement about the goals.

What the Government Stands For

Moreover, the government's political principles and concepts are well known:

- The bringing about of a democratic distribution in which everyone, individually and in the context of a group, has an effective voice in the decisions which affect them;
- Self-determination with regard to one's own affairs and co-responsibility for general affairs;
- Maintenance of order and stability;
- Political development must go hand in hand with adjustments in all other areas of life;
- Political development must be continued further by way of negotiations with and among all the parties involved.

There ought not to be any lack of clarity about this and the government's action can also always be tested against this.

8463

CSO: 3401/82

SOLUTIONS SOUGHT FOR PROBLEMS OF BLACK URBAN CENTERS

Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 2 Jun 84 p4

[Editorial: "The Black Man and the City"]

[Text] The key role of the black South African city dweller is increasingly in the spotlight. In addition to the urgent attention which this matter is getting at a government level this is also a matter requiring an urgent examination by the entire community. The days when the black city dweller was regarded as passing phenomenon are irrevocably gone and the structures which must clinch his permanency will be one point in the central agenda of the new constitutional order of things.

The days of the governments unilateral decision-making process are also gone. As early as 1980 the Schlebusch Commission emphasized the necessity of consultation and deliberations together with all groups and organizations.

Although the precise manner in which the permanency of the black city dweller can find its expression is not yet clear there is a great deal of work which need not wait until this particular die is cast. The improvement of these people's living conditions requires urgent attention. Compared with established white residential areas that enjoy proper municipal services there are black residential areas with deficient sanitation, water and power supplies. Streets and recreational facilities also leave much to be desired.

To a great extent circumstances determine the people's outlook and the renovation of these place is necessary for the sake of stability and health of our entire society.

In various areas, such as Soweto, much progress has already been made with renovation work. In other areas no real beginning has yet been made. For example in Mangaung, near Bloemfontein, a master plan has already been accepted, however, certain matters are hindering the embodiment of the plan. On the one hand there is the lack of maney and on the other hand the black council does not have the competence of developing real estate. The power to do this is still in the hands of the Development Councils.

Another matter which must certainly be given attention is the income sources for the local black administrations. The central township jurisdiction could play a redeeming role in this.

COLORED PARTY'S OFFICIALS STATE OBJECTIVES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Jun 84 p 8

[Letter: "How Colored Party Sees Its Role in a 'New' South Africa"]

[Text] N. Booysen and E. Malie, respectively chairman and secretary of the Reformed Freedom Party of South Africa, write as follows:

South Africa is on the threshold of a tremendous change. It will be the first time in the history of South Africa that non-whites will have a voice in the legislative machinery. Our party wants to be a part of this process of change.

Our party dedicates itself to the promotion of a spirit of mutual contact, helpfulness, collaboration and unity in building up of our objectives as South Africans and we conditionally accept the principle of a multi-ethnic consociation for white, colored and Indian proposed in the new order of things.

We are striving for the following things:

A South Africa which is strong, prosperous and united. We want citizens who are happy, proud and free.

We accept the fact that South Africa is a multi-racial country; however, the cornerstone of our policy is that the individual is of cardinal importance.

The desire of our party is that South Africa be governed by all of its people in accordance with the principle of power sharing.

We wish that all discriminatory legislations be revoked as a matter of urgency so as to encourage true patriotism.

We expect people to share in the wealth of the land in accordance with the principle of free undertaking in a capitalistic system.

Land which is set aside for industrial and business purposes must be made available to anybody able to purchase it without there being any legislations denying ownership rights.

Everybody must be equal and enjoy the same privileges and protection before the court of justice.

We would like to see jobs created and guaranteed for everybody.

All educational institutions must be opened up to all as a bulwark against communism and Marxism.

We would like to have South Africa defended by all its peoples as a common strategy against its enemies.

The Reformed Freedom Party rejects the following things:

1. Revolution, confrontation leading to violence and chaos, and the fomentation of racial hate and subversion;
2. Boycotts, arson and demonstrations;
3. Black power, white power or any other power. We reject racist associations and alliances and we want to see the inhabitants of the country stand together, work together and pray together.

7964

CSO: 3401/83

NUCLEAR WEAPONS ARSENAL REPORTS CONSIDERED MERE GUESSES

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 4 Jun. 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Nuclear Riddles"]

[Text] Despite repeated assurances by the South African government that South Africa will employ its nuclear technology for peaceful purposes only, it is being regularly asserted that South Africa possesses nuclear weapons. This happened again last week when, following a study, the Bradford University in Britian found that South Africa is one of three countries having "small nuclear arsenals." The other two countries are Israel and India.

Such deductions are understandable in light of the special achievements of South Africa in this area, one of which is the development of our own process of uranium enrichment. This achievement is known internationally, but a world which regards South Africa as aggressive and suppressive can easily be led to believe that it will employ its nuclear expertise for military purposes as well.

Now it is naturally true that no country is simply going to reveal its military secrets . . . and if South Africa does indeed have such a weapon it would have been unwise on its part to make this known. Nuclear disarmament continues to be one of the greatest political points of conflict abroad and, as far as this is concerned, were South Africa to be rendered also "guilty" of this then its struggle against international isolation would be even more difficult.

Yet the regular warning that South Africa might have nuclear weapons are not useless. For anyone who would be so foolish as to want to attack us this will present something else to consider in the event that this is true.

Actually the present situation in which military plans with nuclear weapons are being officially denied by South Africa, but a suspicious world continues to make conjectures otherwise, is suiting as well. Let the world just keep on guessing.

7964

CS0: 3401/83

BRIEFS

QOBOZA ON BLACK STATUS--Mr. Percy Qoboza, co-editor of the black Johannesburg Sunday paper CITY PRESS, said in Stellenbosch yesterday that he understands the genuine fears white have about black domination because of the preponderance the latter have in population. During the weekend he appeared with four other speakers at a seminar of the African Student Union on the political future of the urban black. Concerning white security in a new political order which would include blacks, Mr. Qoboza said at the outset that it is the whites' problem. He does not see people as white or black. "Your security is mine, and my security is yours...." Security can only be guaranteed by sharing wealth and opportunity, not through oppression. Later he said he understands the fears of whites, but he did not speak about a situation in which 'the winner takes all.' [Excerpt] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 May 84 p 7] 12494

URANIUM PRODUCTION SITUATION -- For a young developing nation like South Africa it is always bad news whenever production at one or another of the country's installations is curtailed or suspended. When a large mine decides to cease activity entirely, causing five thousand jobs suddenly to disappear, it is a harsh blow for the economy. It is for this reason unfortunate that the Beisa Uranium Mine in the Free State cannot fend for itself. There is hope that production can be resumed someday, but it has been said that this will probably not come about in the present decade and perhaps not before the end of the century. Others who are informed about the uranium industry are less pessimistic about the future. It is expected that the market will recover as soon as demands for electricity increase; this is expected whenever the international recession makes room for a new stage in growth. Meanwhile, the major industrialized nations are all expanding their nuclear power programs. According to informed sources, no fewer than twenty other countries are busy with preparations to join the industry. Our own Atomic Energy Corporation anticipates that the international market will return to normal between 1990-1992. This is just around the corner and creates hope for the rest of the uranium industry in a nation which fortunately can depend, meanwhile, on its gold industry. But then one wonders if Beisa could not be kept in operation one way or another, although on a much smaller scale. There is already the example of the highly successful state help plan for border gold mines. [Text] [Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 3 May 84 p 10] 12494

UDF, ANC RELATIONSHIP--Political observers believe that the United Democratic Front is the domestic wing of the African National Congress, says Dr. Oscar Dhlomo, Secretary-General of Inkatha, in the latest edition of INHLABANKSOSI, mouthpiece of the organization. In an article entitled "This is Inkatha," Dr. Dhlomo writes, among other things, that the ANC realizes its political presence in South Africa "almost does not exist" in comparison with the support Inkatha enjoys. He points out that the "foreign mission" of the ANC has, in light of this fact, sought surrogate movements in the last couple of years which can play the role that Inkatha declined to take on in 1977, namely that of propagating and furthering the ANC's objectives at home. Some political observers believe the foreign mission of the ANC has now found such a movement in the UDF. This view is supported by the fact that most of the senior officials and patrons of the UDF are former ANC members and that the ANC has taken great pains to lend full international diplomatic support to the UDF. [Excerpt] [Bloemfontein DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 8 May 84 p 8] 12494

ROBOTICS CENTER -- In the course of this month Prof J. T. Meij, director of the newly established Robotics Center (SENROB) at the Stellenbosch University, along with Prof Robert E. Young of the A & M University of Texas will be offering workshops in industrial robotics and applied production systems in Pretoria and at Stellenbosch. [Excerpt] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 4 Jun 84 p 4] 7964

CORN SUPPLY PROSPECT -- It is very likely that by the end of August of this year South Africa will no longer be obtaining grade 2 corn on the world market and that it will have to import grade 3 corn and clean it, according to Dr Piet Gouws the chief administrator of NAMPO [South African Maize Production Organization]. Dr Gouws had officially opened a farmers day for the Fertilizer Association of South Africa at Bothaville and said that by the end of the year we will have to buy whatever corn we can get, because there is also a shortage on the world market. He described South Africa's present corn situation as critical. The corn supply is now less than one third of what it was last year at this time, according to him. There is presently a supply of hardly 200,000 tons which is just enough for 4 days consumption. At this moment there are less than 2 million tons of corn in the country, as compared with last year's more than 4 million tons at this time. As for the importation volume South Africa will therefore have to import about 4.3 million ton of corn for its own use, while about 5 million more tons will have to be imported for consumption in neighboring countries. Dr Gouws also referred to purchase prices and said that corn is now costing 211 rand per ton f.o.b. To this one must also add the shipping costs and internal transportation as well as the distribution costs. Ultimately corn is thus an expensive item and is not being purchased cheaply in the United States and then sold here at great profits as so many people are saying. [Text] [Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 30 May 84 p 13] 7964

CSO: 3401/83

SANKARA DIALOGUE WITH PROVINCES BEGINS IN KOUPELA

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French No 834, 8 Jun 84 p 17

[Article by C. T.: "Listening to the People and Making Himself Understood"]

[Text] The new style that Captain Sankara seems bent on giving to the daily procedure of governing apparently has no bounds. By deciding to withdraw to Koupela, 140 kilometers from the capital in Namentenga Province, from 31 May to 4 June, the comrade president of the National Council of the Revolution (CNR) and head of state again made an innovation. His purpose was to live for a few days with a group of the people of our provinces in order to grasp the true extent of the problems the people are facing. It was not long ago that a certain colonel, using "stepladder demagoguery," tried to convince people that he wanted to absorb the daily realities of the masses in order to develop the suitable solution. The result was a disaster. Today, the intended style of approach to the people is different. It is being done without drum and trumpet with the primary concern to identify the difficulties that a region is undergoing and the reasons for its apparent withdrawal from the revolution. Until today and since the revolution, Koupela has wrongly or rightly been regarded as the bastion of reaction. However, the conclusion that the captain reached at the end of his visit to the region shows the correctness of the initiative to go and listen and make himself understood by the people. He emphasized that "the region is no more reactionary than any other." Certainly, it is true that there are social problems there resulting particularly from the large number of unemployed and laid-off people. Hence the difficulty in conveying the slogans of the revolution. Added to this, as our sister colleague B. D. has pointed out, the unanimous frustration of Koupelians, who do not understand why their city, historically recognized as an international crossroads, is not the capital of the province.

These feelings that our people have had for a long time show again the immensity of the task of creating another mentality.

The fact that the revolutionary government noted, at its last meeting, the injustice suffered by several Koupela teachers at the hand of the prefect, who deliberately misled the government into error regarding the strike of teachers in that department, further demonstrates the correctness of the head of state's decision to find out the realities for himself.

This illustrates the role of the local authorities in the decisions that have to be taken by the central government. They are the key factor in the central government process.

The top local figure appointed by the NCR (the prefect high commissioner) must in future be motivated in spirit by the guidelines that apply to all Popular and Democratic Revolution members if we want to avoid measures that are harmful to the people as a whole. In addition to the example of the Koupela teachers, we might ask whether there are similar problems involving various difficulties in other provinces. [?Despite] the head of state's visit to Koupela to hear all sides one might conclude that the justice we are trying to establish remains unachievable. The impossibility for the leader always to be everywhere to deal with problems must be compensated by the confidence he places in certain high local officials representing the central government. However, it does not appear that all the high local officials are currently really aware of their role. As most of them are still from the petty bourgeoisie, among some the motivation of appearances often tends to take priority over the need to integrate themselves fully among the masses to better understand them and represent their genuine aspirations.

9920

CSO: 3419/783

DISMISSAL OF YOUTH, SPORTS MINISTER DISCUSSED

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 25-27 May 84 pp 10-11

[Article by Passek-Taale in the column "A Letter for Laye"]

[Text] Dear Wambi: One of our proverbs states that "posing always as more intelligent and clever than your friend harms the friendship."

Some have already learned this at their own expense. Indeed, "did you see me" people pulled too hard on the covers and great uncle felt cold; but he refused to catch cold. He thus reacted, and this produced the known results.

And now here they are, like witchdoctors at bay, appealing to Kondolon. But do they know that one cannot invoke Kondolon without Sane?*

Before getting back to this subject, let us first do our weekly review.

The ninth session of the People's Courts of the Revolution (TPR), third session in Bobo, began on Saturday 19 May in that town.

On 22 May, the solemn installation and swearing-in ceremonies for the High Judiciary Court and High State Court took place at the former Supreme Court. The two courts are headed respectively by Benoit Lompo, and Hamade Yatassaye; and Abdramane Boly and Barthelemy Toe.

On Friday 18 May, the 32d session of the Exports Committee, held at the CEAO headquarters, was concluded.

On Tuesday, the Upper Voltan Workers Trade Union Federation (USTV) began a trade union training seminar at the Workers Education Center that will continue from 22 to 26 May.

Dear cousin, undoubtedly the most striking event of the week was the dismissal of Minister of Youth and Sports Ibrahima Kone, which occurred Monday night. At the time I write this, no official explanation has yet been given. However, one can adequately deduce the reasons by reading the government press and listening to the numerous statements of condemnation and warning regarding people of the right, and also motions of support for the head of state in the action he has taken.

* Koudolon and Sane are twin divinities, symbol of the hunt (whether real or for power) and of friendship. One cannot invoke one without the other.

All these documents accuse a "minigroup" of seeking to divide up the power and engage in political intrigues that are at the very least contrary to the spirit of promoting a will for unity and cohesion of the revolutionary movement.

Discussing the dismissal of the minister of youth and sports, the government daily SIDWAYA, in offering this analysis, explains that the minister, who had been assigned to organize the "Youth Anti-Imperialist Day" on 20 May, instead tried to make it a "demonstration of strength and an occasion to strengthen an organization."

What is this organization? Neither SIDWAYA nor the numerous reactions have named it specifically.

However, I believe that it is the Patriotic League for Development-African Independence Party (LIPAD-PAI), one of the main components of the present government coalition.

Moreover, this was confirmed by an agency dispatch citing reliable sources to the effect that this movement has some eight ministers in the cabinet.

Also, an unsigned pamphlet has been circulated that is apparently by groups supporting the decision of the head of the National Council of the Revolution. This pamphlet also cites the LIPAD-PAI. The following is a long excerpt from it.

The elements of the LIPAD-PAI, employing the government structure, and resorting to lies and slander, tried to mobilize their own troop to march during these observance days. Thus, it ended up with organization of two "marches." Two marches, why and for what purposes?

Last year, also, there were two types of marches. Why and for what purposes? The march of all the anti-imperialist youth to protest the reactionary coup d'etat of 17 May, and the march of all the pro-imperialist elements to support imperialism and its lackeys.

This year there were two marches: the march of 20 May to support the "cause" of LIPAD-PAI, and the march of 21 May to support the August Revolution, the revolution of Thomas Sankara, Blaise Compaore, Lingani and Zongo.

The LIPAD people claim they were the sole organizers of the demonstrations on 20 and 21 May 1983. This lie must be exposed by asking them the following question: Since you are the ones who know how to mobilize the masses, why didn't you mobilize them when your president, Soumane Toure, was confined by Colonel Zerbo's Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress (CMPRN). The answer is clear: a march organized for this purpose, like their march on 20 May 1984, would not have mobilized anyone. If 20 and 21 May 1983 showed that our country's revolutionary youth was ready to run risks for Captain Sankara and Major Lingani, 20 and 21 May 1984 also showed that these youth were not prepared to allow themselves to be dominated and manipulated by LIPAD-PAI.

Any "revolution" directed by LIPAD-PAI could not have the support of the people, in whose eyes it is discredited.

The LIPAD people claim that they are the true creators of the August Revolution because they were at the root of its planning and implementation. Happily for the Voltan people, that assertion is a product of boasting and subjective bragging. Such statements reflect the "did you see me" attitude, completely contrary to the revolutionary spirit.

On the other hand, they keep quiet about the coups d'etat of which they were the real creators: the coup d'etat of 25 November 1980 by the CMPRN, for example. Everyone in this country knows that they carried out that coup in alliance with the Upper Voltan Progressive Front (FPV) of Professor Ki-Zerbo. They even called it "pre-revolution" in their first issue of PATRIOTE, which they would have done better to call "collabo." They proposed a government program to Saye Zerbo. Only after they had been thrown out by their accomplices. That is the fate always reserved for opportunists.

These people, on every occasion, cite their revolutionary past, neglecting to mention that they proposed a "patriot" government to Lamizana. They neglect to mention that they participated in the government of Prime Minister Gerard Kango Ouedraogo.

In sum, they always neglect to mention that in the course of their "revolutionary" activities they have often marched hand in hand with the Voltan reaction, motivated as they are by their putschist policy and thirst for power.

In order to gain power they are prepared to bargain even with the devil. Is there anything genuinely revolutionary about them?

That is why today, in order to swell their ranks, they are resorting to reactionary methods developed at the time by the Upper Voltan Democratic Party-African Democratic Rally (PDV-RDA): "Come with us and we will give you such and such position." "Come with us and your problem will be solved." And those who despite everything have the courage to reject such advances are the target of vindictive pursuit. All kinds of opportunists, climbers and avowed reactionaries run to their ranks. And all this in the name of "revolution." Poor revolution, how many misdeeds and crimes are committed in your name. The thirst for power, at any cost, that is where that leads. There is the rationale of the isolated marchers of 20 May 1984.

So that's how it goes. Au revoir. Your cousin, Passek-Taale.

9920

CSO: 3419/783

COMMANDO CENTER STRUCTURE, TRAINING METHODS DISCUSSED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French No 834, 8 Jun 84 pp 14-15

[Article by Rasmane Ouedraogo]

[Text] On Monday 4 June 1984, the National Commando Training Center (CNEC) at Po celebrated its anniversary. On this occasion and to make the Voltan people more familiar with the CNEC, a team of the printed press went to Po on Thursday 31 May and spent a day with the commandos, a day to "experience" the realities of the CNEC.

What is the CNEC? Who is in it? Who are the commandos? What are their concerns, etc...? These are some questions that members of the Democratic and Popular Revolution (RDP) have been asking even aside from the occasion of the 4 June anniversary and rather in the general context of knowledge of the current revolutionary struggle. What could be more normal in our revolutionary process that has been underway since 4 August 1983 and in which it is the duty of every active Voltan to know his people perfectly and link his destiny with theirs in the anti-imperialist struggle that they are waging? Also, knowing his people means going among them, sharing their concerns, and identifying with them in order to better participate in their struggle, while at the same time coming to know and understand their history. In this connection, the names Po and CNEC are full of meaning for Voltans; symbols and repositories of the August revolution, Po and its CNEC are henceforth and more than ever associated in a glorious way with the history of the struggle of the entire Voltan people, of which they are fully an integral part in the just liberation struggle undertaken. There are also many men and women party members who are already familiar with the CNEC because of having visited Po in the course of their duties and the revolutionary necessity of military training or retraining. These members left there with the greatest gift: the feeling of a task completed, and successfully.

The CNEC that the Voltan people are now praising was born 8 years ago, on 4 June 1976, with Capt Thomas Sankara, then a lieutenant, assigned the mission to train there soldiers who would be capable of steadfastly and courageously defending the country. Under his initiative, the day of 4 June has since then become an occasion for reflection by all commandos. "It is a day when soldiers try to recall happy or unfortunate memories of life in the CNEC," we were told by Capt Blaise Compaore, currently in charge of the CNEC. In February 1981, Capt Thomas Sankara was relieved by Captain Compaore, who continued as CNEC commander until April 1982. He was then replaced at the initiative of the colonels of the Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress (CMRPN) by Lt Bouena Sambo, who in turn left Po with the arrival of

the People's Salvation Council (CSP) in November 1982. That time marked the happy return of Capt Blaise Compaore to the CNEC and to the community of the Po people. The CNEC, under command of both Captain Sankara and Blaise Compaore, has always conducted activities to the benefit of the Voltan people. It is in this light that we must view and understand the 4 June commemoration. As Captain Compaore said: "In fact, 4 June is not an occasion for celebration or fanfare, but rather an occasion for all elements of the center to review the activities of which they have been the principal authors or victims."

Currently, the CNEC is composed of three major parts: the command, the training division, and the peace-keeping forces. The CNEC is not independent, but under the high command. Its mission is, on the one hand, comprehensive commando training of young recruits and, on the other, providing training courses for soldiers from other units in the country. From the August revolution until now, the CNEC has received about 600 young recruits and given intensive 2-week instruction to at least 2,000 military trainees of all regiments. At the time of the CSP, Comrade Thomas Sankara had said: "A soldier without political training is a potential criminal." The CNEC, aware of its role and task of training politically aware and technically proficient soldiers for the country, is also directly responding to this clear need by closely linking military training with political and ideological training. We were able to witness this reality on site by attending a course in political and ideological instruction for 200 trainees (all sergeants or gendarmerie MDL's [expansion unknown]) preparing for the Inter-Forces Certificate (CIA).

Very Dangerous Exercises

The life of these commandos at Po is not at all restful, but rather, as Capt Blaise Compaore put it, "the fighter is primarily will." This will in the young soldier must be developed and strengthened so that he can adapt to the most difficult situations. To achieve this, the commandos constantly undergo all kinds of physical exercises, of which we were able to see several at Po. Thus, through rappel descent with help of a Tyrolean, or dangerous crossing of a very deep ditch by cable, these soldiers learn to conquer fear and nature's accidents. In sum, these commandos at Po experience a hard life, particularly when you realize that despite all these physically dangerous exercises the CNEC does not have an ambulance and medicines are in short supply. It is in this environment that they have to learn to develop in the commando the spirit of self-sufficiency, aggressiveness, and imagination in order to overcome nature as he encounters it day and night.

Like other military units and all members of the RDF, the CNEC commandos observe the requirements of the revolution: vigilance, rigor, and discipline. They work in close collaboration with civilians of the Committees for Defense of the Revolution (CDR) in Nahouri and surrounding areas, particularly in regard to checking on movements of foreigners entering the region. In this connection, the CDR's have already performed some highly revolutionary and praiseworthy actions. In regard specifically to the defensive system, Capt Blaise Compaore and his men have taken effective measures to prevent attacks by adventurist mercenaries.

Units of CNEC commando elements are thus based in several areas.

In regard to the commemoration of 4 June, it was an occasion for the soldiers to review their past actions and also to consider future prospects.

Our visit to Po also enabled us to report on progress of the construction work on the 4 August City in Nahouri, and to judge the degree of mobilization of party members of the province in the RDP.

9920

CSO: 3419/783

BORDER AREAS HARASSED BY UNITA REBELS

Two Police Homes Bombed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Two Zambia police officers were recently injured when UNITA rebel forces bombed houses at Chingi border post in Zambezi in North-Western Province.

This came to light when Member of the Central Committee for the province Mr Maxwell Beyani visited the area near the Angolan border.

UNITA soldiers are led by Jonas Savimbi who is fighting against the Angolan government of president Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda.

Police officers told Mr Beyani that two of their colleagues sustained minor injuries when their houses were destroyed.

They said that on the day of the accident they heard gunfire from the direction of the Angolan town of Kalipande at about 04.00 hours.

The gunfire went on for sometime during which the two houses were bombed. UNITA forces stopped the bombardment at about 06.00 hours when they saw the Zambian flag.

Mr Beyani was told that lack of transport had crippled police and immigration operations at Chingi border post.

Officers said the station had no transport and were forced to make patrols along the border on foot.

Mr Beyani praised the police and immigration officers at the border for containing the situation particularly during the influx of refugees from Angola. He urged them to continue with the same spirit in serving the nation and promised that he would liaise with the Ministry of Home Affairs on the question of transport.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Home Affairs has not received reports from the province where chiefs have complained of harassment of their people by UNITA rebels.

Permanent secretary in the ministry Mr Jordan Munkanta said this in Lusaka yesterday adding that a statement on the matter would be issued.

Chiefs along Zambia's border with Angola complained to Mr Beyani about UNITA bandits terrorising their subjects.

Some chiefs asked to be moved out of their areas because of insecurity.

At least 38 people died and several were injured in a ferocious battle between Zulu tribal factions near Durban at the weekend, police said.

They said they arrested four men and seized spears and home-made guns after the fighting between the Nkhize and Makhanya clans near Umbumbulu, about 30 km south-west of Durban. Last month 25 died and more than 100 were arrested after clashes in the same district.

An Anglican priest detained by the Zimbabwean government in the country's troubled Matebeleland province was released last week after being held for eight days, Anglican bishop for the province Robert Mercer said.

Ozias Mkosana, picked up on May 22 on allegations of recruiting rebels.-- Times Reporter Zana Reuter

Chiefs Want Protection

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Chiefs along Zambia's border with Angola have complained to North-Western Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Maxwell Beyani about harassment of their villagers by forces of rebel UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.

Mr Beyani said in Solwezi yesterday that some chiefs had asked him to move them out of their areas because their lives were threatened by Savimbi who is fighting to overthrow the Angolan government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

He said Chief Chiyengele of Kayombo border area in Kabompo district had pleaded to be moved to another place because of insecurity.

There was no police or immigration post to protect his people from harassment by UNITA forces.

"The chief complained that his life was threatened when UNITA men crossed into Zambia from time to time.

"But I told him that we do not shift chiefs leaving the people without a leader. We only provide protection."

Mr Beyani could not say what security arrangements had been made to protect the villagers.

But he said the situation was quiet now since he last toured the affected areas.

He told acting chief Ndungu of Zambezi district who also complained of UNITA incursions that efforts were being made to station security forces at Nguvu and Litapi border areas.

During his tour last week Mr Beyani said external forces were bent on wrecking the nation and urged Zambians to maintain peace, love and unity.

He warned Zambians to be on the lookout for enemies determined to cause chaos.

Zambians should be united and love each other to avoid plunging the country into problems.

Mr Beyani advised Party officials to form district security committees to monitor crime and influx of refugees.

"If the Party is well organised, crime and other security matters can easily be dealt with."

CSO: 3400/2029

MUGABE CONDEMNS MNR ATTACKS HAMPERING EXPORT PRODUCTS TO MOZAMBIQUE

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] CONSIGNMENTS of Zimbabwean asbestos, steel and sugar are bogged down near Maputo because of railway sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, has announced.

In a recent interview with Ruth Weiss for Ziana and a West German radio station, Cde Mugabe said despite the signing of the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa, MNR rebels were sabotaging transport routes and this had affected the viability of Zimbabwean trade.

The attacks had disrupted rail transport, leaving Zimbabwean exports stranded.

He therefore questioned whether South Africa was genuine, as this sabotage was happening against the background of Nkomati. Even if it was argued that the attacks were being carried out by MNR elements still inside Mozambique, the Prime Minister believed that South Africa could stop them, as it still had influence over the rebels.

Cde Mugabe reiterated Zimbabwe's stand on apartheid, saying: "Because this system is vicious we will continue to be opposed to it and will continue to lend our support to the people of South Africa through the OAU.

"We have to date lent political support and made contributions and given material through the OAU Liberation Committee and this is what we can do for now. As we have already said, we recognise the responsibility we owe to the people of South Africa, but for now we can only lend them support, limited support, because of our position."

Zimbabwe's position on the issue had always been clear. The country inherited an economic structure which had South Africa as its major trading partner.

It was not a position which could be jeopardised lightly but, said Cde Mugabe, dependency could only be reduced slowly. Moreover, it was a dual dependency. South Africa was also dependent on Zimbabwe.

"The game is not just one way," said the Prime Minister, explaining the transit of South African goods through the country, and the fact that Zimbabwe was an important market for South African producers. Turning to events in South Africa in general and the issue of the South African premier's recently expressed views on Namibia, Cde Mugabe expressed surprise that P. W. Botha had asked Western countries to take over responsibility in the territory.

MUGABE PLEDGES ONE-PARTY RULE TO BE DEMOCRATIC

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 84 p 1

[Text]

ZANU (PF) will enshrine principles of democracy and a system that allows for debate at all levels to avoid dictatorship under a one-party state, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, has said.

In an interview with Mr Alhaji Kromer of the Liberian Broadcasting System, screened by ZTV this week, Cde Mugabe said a one-party state as envisaged by Zanu (PF), must have an

"in-built system for preserving democracy".

"In fact, it should be the most democratic system of all. The concept (of a one-party state) we have is a traditional one. It is not just derived from our being socialist. It derives from the belief that in any African society, the oneness of the community is fundamental," he said.

Within the party there must be freedom of discussion, but once the majority of the members agreed, the minority must, if there was a minority grouping, accept what the majority decided.

This should happen at all levels of the party. People must "freely con-

cur, must confer and debate issues", and criticise where criticism was due. That way there was democracy, and the people must be free to choose their own leaders at all levels, and also free "to eject them at all levels".

If there was one man who dictated to others and did not want his word questioned, then a dictatorship was being established.

Criticise

"But within our party, I'm accountable to the central committee, and the central committee must be in a position to criticise me where they feel criticism is warranted.

"This is how we would

want to do it, and that way, I believe we would be more united than the people of Britain, France, West Germany and the United States are united."

A one-party state would not be imposed on the people, but the question would be put to them during the next elections, and if the majority accepted "then we will work towards achieving a one-party state".

"And the way we shall decide to do this is by conferring with the other groups and getting their own views, and in the end proposing an umbrella which is as accommodating as it can be, in terms of other political interests," said Cde Mugabe.

CSO: 3400/2026

MUGABE PRAISES FARMERS AT INAUGURATION OF COTTON GINNERY COMPLEX

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE would starve were it not for farmers, the Prime Minister said yesterday when he officially opened a cotton ginnery complex at Sanyati, about 90 km west of Kadoma.

Agriculture was the mainstay of Zimbabwe's economy and its transformation and development constituted the major pre-occupations of the Government, he said.

Cde Mugabe said he was on record for expressing his high regard for farmers "especially because if we did not have them, we would starve".

Cotton could earn more than \$100 million in foreign exchange this year compared with \$93 000 000 last season, the Prime Minister said.

Collaboration among farmers, manufacturers and the Government was a guarantee for prosperity, he said.

"The Government is fully cognisant of the fact that agricultural self-sufficiency cannot be achieved in the short to medium-term unless we bring processing plants and marketing facilities close to where the primary products are produced," he said.

"Failure to provide these facilities leads to a waste of manhours as people travel long distances to sell their farming products and even longer time is wasted when the products are transported from the market to the processing plant.

"It is in the pursuit of this objective that I regard the inauguration of the Sanyati ginnery as an important event".

Cde Mugabe said it was the Government's wish that all cotton growing areas be served by a local ginnery. Plans were underway to either repair old ginneries or to establish new ones.

He said the new ginnery would remove the necessity to take cotton to Chegutu and Kadoma--increasing the value of the commodity and also creating job opportunities in the area.

The country was not realising the full potential of cotton as a foreign currency earner due to underdeveloped technological capacity and levels to produce for the external market, he said.

Rational

Cde Mugabe urged the textile sector to increase its production capacity and quality levels to compete favourably with the cotton and garments manufactured elsewhere.

Communal farmers would be wise to for co-operatives to obtain high returns from limited material resources and rational use of labour.

Cotton was ideally suited to group cultivation as initial capital investment was modest and within the reach of the peasant farmer.

Cde Mugabe said there was no fair play in international trade as developed nations determined the price of primary products in their favour while selling the finished product to developing nations at high prices.

"While we cannot plead successfully with the developed world to grant us favourable trade terms, we can take steps to develop cotton not just into lint or yarn, but the finished garment as well," he said.

The ginnery was imported from the Continental Gin Company in the United States. The US helped in raising Z\$1 700 000 in hard currency to import the equipment and Z\$1 700 000 local currency for the civil engineering work.

It is anticipated that this ginnery will purchase more than Z\$10 000 000 worth of cotton a year from small-holders.

The Prime Minister later toured the cotton training centre in Kadoma accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman and the chairman of the Commercial Cotton Growers' Association, Mr Peter Flanagan.

CSO: 3400/2027

CUBA TO ANALYZE COUNTRY'S SUGAR PRODUCTION, STUDY FUTURE COOPERATION

Bulawayo THE SUNDAY NEWS in English 24 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] AN analysis of sugar production in Zimbabwe is to be submitted to the Cuban government, which will examine possible future co-operation between the two countries' sugar industries.

The analysis is being drawn up by the Cuban embassy in Harare and last week embassy staff, led by the Ambassador, Cde Alfonso Fraga Perez, visited Hippo Valley Estates in south-eastern Zimbabwe. They were accompanied by officials of the Ministries of Industry and Technology and Foreign Affairs.

The visit was part of a continuing familiarisation programme by Cde Fraga, who was appointed ambassador to Zimbabwe in April.

"We were very impressed with what we saw, particularly at the two sugar mills which produce 400 000 tonnes a year," he said. "The technical system is of a high standard."

Cuba is one of the world's leading sugar producers, with some 140 sugar mills processing a total annual tonnage of about seven million.

The commodity accounts for between 70 and 80 percent of Cuba's exports.

Among the top five cane sugar producers, Cuba is an influential member of the International Sugar Organisation and hosted the organisation's major conference in Havana last year. Three Zimbabwe representative attended that conference.

Cde Fraga said the embassy's report from Zimbabwe would be submitted to his country's sugar Ministry in Havana. "Our experts will be looking at ways to develop co-operation with Zimbabwe and we believe this interchange between non-aligned Third World countries is essential."

Although production and cultivation conditions in Zimbabwe and Cuba differed widely there was a need to promote contact between sugar producers and the exchange of agricultural and technical experience, he said.

Most of Cuba's cane harvesting is done mechanically. Because of its ample rainfall the plantations do not depend on irrigation as the Zimbabwe estates do but Cuba could learn from methods of intensive cultivation employed in Zimbabwe, Cde Fraga said.

Ethanol for fuel is produced at Hippo Valley while in Cuba sugar processing byproducts are mainly alcohol and medicinal spirit.

Cde Fraga said one of the principal problems facing the Zimbabwe sugar industry was transport for exports. "You are a landlocked country and we are an island," he said.

He envisaged possible areas of co-operation could include comparisons of technical developments, infrastructure and distribution with an emphasis on issues common to developing countries.

CSO: 3400/2027

IMPORTS FROM BOTSWANA CAUSING LABOR PROBLEMS

Bulawayo SUNDAY NEWS in English 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Text]

BECAUSE Zimbabwe is importing more goods from Botswana than it is exporting to that country, unemployment in the clothing industry is on the increase.

This was said last week by Cde Charles Pasipanodya, the general secretary of the National Union of the Clothing Industry. He

said a "quick action" by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce to reverse the trade deficit was called for.

"It has been reported that imports from Botswana rose from \$21 324 000 to \$31 548 000 during the period January to August 1982 to 1983. Therefore the balance of trade is not in our favour.

"This has now become a serious threat to the employment situation in our country. A lot of goods imported from Botswana are readily available in our country but because of the cheap labour in that country and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council (SADCC) agreement to which the two countries are parties, Botswana goods are entering our country duty free."

Cde Pasipanodya said his union was convinced that

most of the goods purported to be coming from Botswana were in fact coming from South African Bantustans where the labour cost was cheaper compared to Zimbabwe's.

"When one considers the fact that the whole of Botswana has a little over 1 000 workers employed in their clothing industry, it becomes unbelievable that Botswana products could put us out of business, considering the fact that their workmanship is inferior to our garments because we are a well-established industry."

Cde Pasipanodya said he hoped that when the talks over the two countries' trade agreement resumes, Zimbabwe Government representatives would consider all the facts so that trade arrangements would be implemented with fairness.

CSO: 3400/2027

. UM OFFICIAL DEPLORES APATHY IN TRAINING BLACK BOSSES

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 84 p 9

[Text] THE private sector and the Government are not doing enough to train and develop management personnel, an official of the Zimbabwe Institute of Management said here yesterday.

The institute's deputy director (training), Mr David Young, told senior managers at a hotel meeting here that the problem of training management personnel had been there long before independence but had "progressively become worse".

The talk was organised to introduce and promote Zim's forthcoming "professional management in action" seminar planned for Harare.

The two-week seminar, to be attended by at least 23 people from other SADCC countries including two Tanzanians and one Ugandan government officials, will be held at the University of Zimbabwe from September 10.

Zim director, Mr Allen Bridgland, who attended yesterday's function, said the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Dr Frederick Shava, would open the seminar.

Mr Young said management in pre-independence Zimbabwe had been the domain of the white man, with little to encourage blacks to develop managerial skills.

Blacks, it had been said, could not make decisions, could not handle responsibility, were incapable of solving managerial problems and were unable to delegate part of their job to others.

"So very rarely were they given the chance. What's more, only the most far-sighted of managers gave them the opportunity to train in the very skills they apparently lacked," said Mr Young.

The Presidential Directive of 1980 had seen more blacks promoted to correct the racial imbalance at executive decision-making level. As a result, many blacks had been promoted "too far, too fast", and had, in the words of one black manager, "developed an even worse strain of managerial cancer than their white predecessors".

CSO: 3400/2026

WEST GERMAN EXPORT DRIVE COULD RESULT IN ORDERS WORTH \$160 MILLION

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] THE two Zimbabwe Weeks held in West Germany last month could result in total orders of between \$150 and \$160 million for Zimbabwean manufacturers, the president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr Frank Mills, said this week.

Speaking soon after his return from an extended business trip abroad, Mr Mills said the potential orders for products ranging from steel to fruit, clothing, textiles, leather and timber, were now being "actively followed up" by manufacturers.

He believed that the weeks, held in Hamburg and Sindelfingen (near Stuttgart), had not only put manufacturers in touch with valuable new business contacts, but had put Zimbabwe as a whole in a new light in West Germany.

The fact that the weeks were attended by high-ranking Government officials, including — at one time or another — the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda, the Minister of State (Industry and Technology), Cde Kumbirai Kangai, the Minister of National Supplies, Senator Enos Nkala and the Minister of Transport, Cde Herbert Usha-

wokunze, had increased German interest in the weeks and had demonstrated the Government's seriousness about increasing trade.

"The Germans were particularly delighted that the Zimbabwean delegation consisted of representatives of both public and private sectors and that delegates were both black and white," said Mr Mills.

"Cde Kangai stressed the Government's policy of reconciliation during one luncheon by stating that the only difference between him and me was the colour of our skins. This underscored our policy of reconciliation."

The Zimbabwe Weeks former part of a World Bank-funded project to promote trade, and consideration is now being given to holding further weeks in either the Middle East or the United States.

CLOSURE OF LONRHO'S LEGION MINE HARMS DISTRICT

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 21 Jun 84 p 7

[Text] THE sudden collapse of Lonrho's Legion Mine south of Kezi has left Matobo District Council with a \$60 000 investment.

The project is a cocktail bar and a store opened at the mine about the middle of last year to capitalise on the development of the mine which at the time showed all signs of viability, according to the acting District Administrator, Cde John Dlamini.

The cocktail bar and store were part of the council's four beer outlets in the district which, in turn, were hit by the imposition of a curfew in the area last February, almost wiping out an annual revenue of \$32 000.

Cde Dlamini, said the sudden closure of the mine was a blow to the district.

The closure had resulted in the laying off or transfer of labour which had plunged the council in financial doldrums.

"There is now no business at the mine," said Cde Dlamini.

Business at the council's other beer outlets at Maphisa, Tshatshane and Nathisa had dropped sharply eroding most of the \$30,000 revenue of the boom years.

Cde Dlamini said the drop in revenue had been caused by lack of opaque beer deliveries during the curfew.

The council now hoped to raise funds to buy a tanker to collect its own supplies from Bulawayo and Gwanda to resume business, he said.

Legion Mine, which lies about 60 km from Kezi, was a subsidiary of Lonrho's Attica Mines (Pvt.) Ltd and started operations in 1981 amid a blaze of optimism about its ore reserves.

Mine manager Mr Mike Barsdorf, who directed operations in resuscitating the mine which had been closed since 1950, said at the time all signs were that of "a payable ore reserve" which justified resumption of operations. But last month, Lonrho's western division general manager, Mr Andrew Beattie, said the closure had been forced by lack of gold reserves.

LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM MWENEZI COMMUNAL GRAZING AREA SCHEME

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Jun 84 The Farming Gazette Supplement p 23

[Text]

THE director of Agritex, Johnny Hayward, has said that a unique communal area grazing scheme in Victoria province could serve as an example to the whole country. Johnny Hayward toured the scheme with Zimbabwe's senior provincial agriculturists and congratulated the people in the area on their 'clear thinking on land reform.'

The scheme — situated in the Mwenezi district — includes two communal areas and is a remarkable example of cooperation between communal and commercial farmers, Zimbabwe Government specialists — plus an injection of external aid.

It is considered to be unique because the communal land people have decided to voluntarily resettle themselves in centralised villages, setting aside specific areas for cropping and grazing.

The 140 families involved to date are being actively helped by 33 commercial ranchers living in the adjacent area.

The European Economic Commission (EEC) have invested some \$73 000 towards fencing the necessary 7 000 ha required in the scheme.

A driving force behind the scheme is Christmas Gumbo, chairman of the district council and a former school teacher who told the *Farming Gazette*: "For years we have been tilling the land in this area and reaping nothing. Recently we have suffered three very bad years of drought — and heavy stock losses. Our people have existed only on drought relief.

"The Mwenezi district has a

fairly dense population of plus/minus 36 people per square kilometre".

The present communal herd, reduced by half because of the drought, is estimated at around 30 000 head. Explained Gumbo: "We decided something had to be done other than demanding more land. We decided our way was to make the best use of what we had."

He added: "We did not know whether we were right or wrong but we were no longer prepared to wait for handouts — we got moving."

The Land Reform programme, as it is officially called, started in 1982 with discussions between the District Administrator and Agritex staff in the region.

These talks led to wide-ranging consultations at all levels and included some of the nearby commercial farmers who wanted to help their neighbours.

The one outstanding point to emerge from all the discussions was the great need for more land.

According to the senior Agritex officer in Masvingo, James Ma-

"We decided our way was to make the best use of what we had. We did not know whether we were right or wrong, but we were no longer prepared to wait for handouts..."

swaya, it was at this stage that a "historic decision" was taken.

The people decided that they would make better use of the land they already had instead of simply demanding more. They apprecia-

ted, slowly but surely, that more land would not necessarily lead to a better quality of life.

Or as Christmas Gumbo phrased it: "We decided it was better to make sure we were wearing a good pair of shoes before worrying about fancy hats."

From this decision led the implementation of a modern and practical land use plan geared towards the region and the following tasks were undertaken:

- agreement on boundaries by councillors and elders from adjacent wards;
- marking of settlement sites, proposed by the people, on a map;
- collection, and collation, of population statistics on people and livestock;
- air photo interpretation of the area;
- marking of sufficient arable land for families involved;
- grazing land subdivided into paddocks ranging from 120 to 150 ha each.

Considerable generosity was exercised by the families involved with some of them giving up large blocks of arable land to allow their re-allocation to others so giving each family a maximum of five ha arable.

At this delicate stage all farmers, chiefs and local leaders were present while Agritex staff pegged the arable portions and another team simultaneously pegged contours and conservation infrastructure.

Said district chairman Gumbo: "People had realised that by centralising their villages and sharing out, equally, the arable land more land could be used for grazing."

Another major breakthrough was the people's decision to reduce the number of cattle voluntarily — and to follow the advice of the veld management specialists.

The decision was taken to sell all stock in excess of the area's ideal carrying capacity — one livestock unit per 10 hectares.

Cattle-fattening pens — to absorb stock and feed them up prior to selling — have been erected and will be a permanent feature of the scheme.

Some 288 kilometres of fencing is being erected. Commercial farmers in the adjoining area are providing the poles; the people — men, women and children — their labour. Commercial farmers are also supplying bulls for the upgrading of the communal stock.

Other innovations include: veld reinforcement through the intro-

duction of veld legumes; reafforestation programmes with plantations of cashew and macadamia nuts spreading throughout the district; conservation awareness with the accent on drought-tolerant crops and moisture conservation; community-built dams (two to date).

Asked about initial "resistance" from villagers who did not wish to leave their traditional homes to move into centralised villages Christmas Gumbo told *Farming Gazette*: "Any new idea is difficult to implement. In 1982 when we started only about 10% of the people were with us. At some meetings people used to come with spears and axes to physically oppose the planned changes! Edu-

"People had realised that by centralising their villages and sharing out the arable land equally, more land could be used for grazing."

cation takes time. Now everyone can see the plan taking shape and they can see the future." At least one village of 33 families has called itself Tagarika — "we are well settled."

All visitors to the scheme are astonished by the amount of work the people have undertaken on a communal basis.

Said James Maswaya: "Apart from erecting kilometres of fencing a tremendous amount of work has been done in the hard, back-breaking and boring work of conservation infrastructure. Not least is the work — never mind the emotional upheaval — involved in moving your homestead. All the bricks for the new homes were made by the people, who also made the kilns. Transport is by wheel-barrow or Scotch cart. Nothing has been easy."

There is however some concern that the scheme will attract too much attention from visiting consultants and academics.

As James Maswaya put it: "The people involved in this scheme must be given time to adjust to and absorb the big decisions they have made and implemented. They must be given time to discuss the next steps. There are many people hanging about wanting to plant foreign ideas into the fertile soil of the minds of the people of the area. Now the hard work has been done some onlookers are eager to experiment with different ideas". Cautioned Maswaya: "Unless the ideas come from the people we will lose all that has been gained here."

MORE FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR WIRE ROD EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWE will earn more foreign exchange for its wire-rod exports to South Africa following an agreement signed last week between Lancashire Steel and a group of major South African wire-rod producers.

The South African companies will purchase the entire 1 000 tonnes per month exports at the South African local price, which is higher than the price Lancashire Steel at present sells its products for in that country. This premium could amount to as much as \$100 extra per tonne in additional foreign currency, depending on the price and type of product involved.

The group, which is to buy Lancashire Steel's entire quota of wire and wire-rod exports to South Africa, is composed of the state-owned Iscor steel organisation, the Haggie Rand Consolidated Wire Industries and the Cape Gate Davsteel groups. As reported by the Gazette on May 4, they have been interested for some time in acquiring Lancashire Steel's entire South African export quota--or shutting it out of their market.

Held Out

For about six years formerly British-owned Lancashire Steel held out against the South African group's efforts to either shut out this quota or to buy it up on a regular basis.

However, following the takeover of Lancashire Steel by the Industrial Development Corporation of Zimbabwe and Ziscosteel last month, the new board of Lancashire Steel has agreed to sell the quota to the major South African group who offered a premium price for it.

The new chairman of the Lancashire Steel board, Mr Nick Cambitzis, confirmed that the deal had been concluded and told a Gazette reporter this week that it was "greatly to Zimbabwe's advantage".

"The 1 000 tonnes per month quota (of wire-rod and wire products) will continue to be exported to South Africa and it will be taken over at a very good price," he said.

Mr Cambitzis added that there was no intention of closing down the local steel manufacturing company's specialised wire-rod mill as had previously been suggested by Mr Kuhn of Ziscosteel, which also makes certain types of wire-rod.

For some time the South African steel industry has been unhappy that Zimbabwe's exports of wire-rod products to that country were considerably cheaper than their own local prices. As with most countries including Zimbabwe, Iscor sells its export steel products at a lower price than the same products are sold for on its domestic market.

This meant that Zimbabwe steel in South Africa was highly competitive with the local products and for some time the South African manufacturers have been trying to curtail Zimbabwe's wire-rod products from entering that country or to impose a higher (25%) duty on them.

However, the South African government said it would prefer to see the matter settled on an industry-to-industry basis, rather than involve higher duty rates or an amendment to the Preferential Trade Agreement between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

1,000 Tonnes

Now, following discussions between the South African and Zimbabwe interests in the field, the South African group of major wire industries has agreed to buy the whole of Zimbabwe's exports, up to the present maximum of 1 000 tonnes a month. They will pay Zimbabwe the South African domestic price for the products less 5% handling charge. As a result Zimbabwe could gain up to \$100 a tonne extra for its products.

The 1 000 tonnes-a-month quota is based on a percentage of South Africa's domestic steel consumption. However, if this consumption should increase, Zimbabwe's quota of sales in South Africa would also increase and so could result in additional earnings.

However, the announcement, has not come as happy news to the number of smaller, independent wire converters in South Africa. They fear that they now face a "cartel" which holds a monopoly of wire products in that country, which will lead to higher prices.

Mr Robin Bosomworth, one of the leaders of the independent wire converters in South Africa, said this week that for 20 years Lancashire Steel had been an important, independent and cheaper source of material for smaller competitors in the field.

CSO: 3400/2028

LARGE-SCALE SUGARCANE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX STUDY UNDERWAY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Jun 84 p 2

[Text]

A FEASIBILITY study to set up a large-scale irrigated sugar-cane estate and linked processing plants for raw sugar and ethanol at Chisumbanje with the help of small-scale settler farmers will get under way in August.

The cost of the study is being funded through the United States Trade and Development programme and the project is being controlled by the Industrial Development Corporation as the prime developing agency for the Zimbabwe Government.

The IDC has already called for tenders from suitably qualified local consultant firms. They are being asked to submit detailed technical studies covering all aspects of the proposed agro-industrial project which could, ultimately, involve some 40 000 hectares.

The final report by the successful tendering firm is to include all necessary details for the project proposal to be of bankable standard. The feasibility study is to begin in mid-August and the work should be completed in about nine months time.

Terms of reference provided in the tender documents note that a previous study had been prepared in 1981 for a sugar-cane agro-industrial complex in the Chisumbanje area for the IDC. The new study would need to update those findings and should recommend a workable corporate structure for the project including a scheme for smallholders' settlement proposed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

It should also examine potential ethanol and sugar markets, prices, market opportunities for products

statal Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (ARDA) produces cotton and other crops at Chisumbanje. The proposed site for the new project has long been recognised as an excellent location for an irrigated sugar-cane scheme and Zimbabwe would benefit from the economic stimulus created by a "major project" that provided a large number of jobs, said the tender documents.

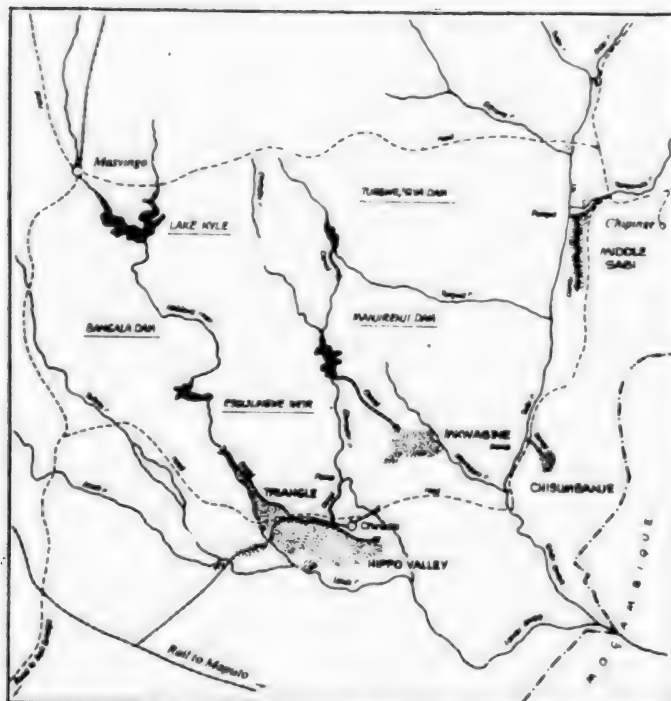
CONSIDERATION

Another consideration was that the cost of purchasing the land and assets of the existing Chisumbanje development needed to be established "if they are to be incorporated in the project."

A previous pre-feasibility investigation had been made in 1979 with the aim of increasing the quantity of domestically produced ethanol so that the ethanol blend in domestic petrol could be raised to 20% and maintained at that level or more, and also to expedite productive use of the area by investigating irrigation directly from the Sabi River rather than waiting for the planned longer term development of a major dam upstream.

Yet another study had shown that a 40 000 hectare multiple crop irrigation plan for the greater Chisumbanje area, in addition to the previous proposed sugar ethanol project, could produce such crops as cotton, wheat, rice, tomatoes, oilseeds and beans to be processed profitably. This study had proposed a major storage dam in the Sabi river to command the 40 000 hectare area.

All these studies and details were available to tenderers, said the documents.



The map above shows the position of Chisumbanje in relation to the completed major development schemes in the south-eastern Lowveld. It lies on the east bank of the Sabi river, almost directly east of Mkwase.

and analyse costs and risks involved, investigate the employment and manpower effect of the proposed project and evaluate the foreign exchange impact of such a scheme.

Among many other factors, including the infrastructure developments to be considered, the study should include recommendations on resettlement at Chisumbanje with the total number of people to be resettled, costs involved, the sociological impact of "uprooting people", and alternative patterns which could be adopted in allocating land to smallholder farmers on various bases.

The study is also required to evaluate the possibility of concentrating housing and ancillary facilities at a growth point, its location and that of a hospital plus schools and social or sports facilities.

Outlining the background and objectives of the proposed Chisumbanje scheme, the tender documents said this area in the south-east Lowveld, on the left bank of the Sabi river, offered attractive prospects for irrigated agriculture. Suitably harnessed, the river could provide water for such development.

The 2 000 hectare estate currently being operated by the para-

It was also noted that a proposed expansion of Triangle should be evaluated, in the light of its impact on the ethanol market and the proposed Chisumbanje project.

As prices had escalated, and sugar and ethanol markets had changed since the earlier studies, the documents commented that alternative possibilities for the further expansion of Triangle or the Hippo Valley Estate should be considered and compared with the proposed new Chisumbanje development.

It was also said that the water risk (following three consecutive drought years) should be re-evaluated, together with siltation problems, in the light of new available data.

The pre-feasibility studies on an ethanol project at Chisumbanje were previously carried out by a consultant company, E L Bateman Incorporated (ELBI).

However, in 1983 ELBI had terminated their contract with the IDC for the execution of the feasibility study, said the tender documents. The Government now wished to complete the study and to proceed with implementing the project should it prove viable and fundable.

VOLUNTARY TRADE UNION UNITY URGED

Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Jun 84 p 4

[Excerpt] TRADE UNIONS in Zimbabwe had a choice to unite voluntarily or have unity imposed on them, a lecturer in industrial relations warned in Bulawayo yesterday.

Cde Mlobiseni Bango, who is Silveira House's industrial relations education officer for Matabeleland, said voluntary unity was better than imposed unity, because a unity imposed on the unions would "make the unions lose everything".

Cde Bango was officially opening a five day seminar on industrial relations for members of the national executive of the Railway Associated Workers' Union.

The second vice-president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Cde Mkushi Khumalo said union mergers had to be only between unions which were viable.

Cde Bango said the Government, having come into power by a revolution, wanted all positions of influence staffed "by men of their own persuasion".

There were many ways of achieving unity: This could be by fusion or amalgamation or by federation, the latter allowing individual unions a working measure of authority and identity.

"It seems to me therefore that the choice before Zimbabwean trade unions is to opt for voluntary unity or that which is imposed," said Cde Bango.

"Voluntary unit has the advantage of allowing the parties to make safeguards for their basic interests, whereas in an imposed unity they lose everything".

Cde Bango said good industrial relations depended on sound legislation which made provisions for effective communication between workers and employers.

Since independence the Government had fixed minimum wages for various workers because unions were too weak to effect those changes by themselves.

"This is a reasonable argument, but unfortunately it has created dependence on the Government to do everything for the workers, including the settlement of day-to-day grievances."

MWENJE DAM STAGE II PROJECT UNDERWAY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Jun 84 p 12

[Text]

A Zimbabwe Government tender worth \$3 799 228,32 for the construction of the Mwenje Dam Stage II project has been awarded to the civil engineering contractors W J & R L Gulliver (Pvt) Limited.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Water Resources and Development said Mwenje Dam Stage I was completed in 1979. Its purpose was to provide an assured water supply for mining and urban use and agricultural irrigation in the Bindura area of the Mazowe Valley.

The annual water yield of Stage I is 13,1 million cubic metres, of which 6,2 million cubic metres is used for mining and urban requirements while 6,9 million cubic metres is used for agricultural irrigation.

Water made available for agri-

culture is utilised by 36 commercial farmers to irrigate 1 000 hectares of cotton, maize and wheat.

The main purpose of Stage II is to provide additional water for agriculture, adding an extra 18 million cubic metres to the dam, bringing the total capacity to 31,1 million cubic metres.

Of the additional capacity, 16,5 million cubic metres is to be used for agriculture and 1,5 million cubic metres will satisfy mining and urban requirements in the Chiweshe rural area.

Gulliver will raise the existing dam by 19,5 metres and will provide a new concrete spillway lifting the present channel by 9,2 metres. The project is expected to be completed by March 1986.

CSOF 3400/2027

BRIEFS

GOLD MINE REOPENS--OPEN-CAST gold mining operations at the Royal Family Mine in Filabusi have been started by Cluff Mineral Exploration (Zimbabwe), and the company is currently negotiating the acquisition of other similar gold mining properties elsewhere in the country. A statement by the company, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cluff Oil plc in the UK, this week said that the Filabusi operations commenced "on schedule" on June 1, and that the Royal Family Mine is expected to reach full production by the end of July. "In addition to the Royal Family Mine", the statement continued, "the company is currently negotiating a number of similar-open-cast gold mining properties elsewhere in Zimbabwe". Feasibility studies to determine the viability of initiating production on these other properties will be undertaken. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 22 Jun 84 p 1]

FARMERS GET JAPANESE TRUCKS--ZIMBABWE yesterday received 76 trucks and spares worth \$2,8 million under a Japanese grant aid agreement signed in March last year. The trucks were presented to the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, by the visiting Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ishimatsu Kitagawa, in Harare. Speaking at the ceremony, Senator Norman said because of the drought "vast quantities of cattle" had been moved from worse affected areas to the less affected ones, and the 76 trucks would help in moving these cattle back "into traditional ranching areas" once the drought stopped. He described the aid as "a magnificent gift to the agricultural sector", and said Zimbabwe would recover from the severe drought. Zimbabwe had breeding stock and planned to restock the traditional cattle breeding areas. "From early 1985 we will start moving them back into these areas, and that task would be difficult without these vehicles." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Jun 84 p 3]

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